The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, June 24, 1872.

A Georgia letter announces that that State is sure to be represented in the Baltimore Convention by a straight-out Greeley delegation.

Senator Sumner is said to be preparing a speech on the financial history of the Grant Administration, and will deliver the same after the meeting of the Baltimore Convention.

Washington news is to the effect that all controversy on the subject of the Alabama Claims has ceased, and that further proceedings before the Arbitrators will go on smoothly to the end.

The Duc de Montpensier is out in a manifesto, in which he asserts, and proposes at the proper time to maintain, the right of Don Alphonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, to the throne of Spain.

According to a Washington despatch, of Sunday morning, General Grant's stables at the Capital cost $45,000. An extra appropriation has been called for to finish up the new State Department building.

The renomination and re-election of Mr. Farnsworth, in the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois, are practically conceded, the violent opposition previously displayed having abated most notably during the past few days.

Cook County's voice on Saturday evening was no uncertain tone. It spoke for political reform in a way that will arrest attention as one of the early utterances of the campaign. When the whole tale shall have been told, the story will, perhaps, be more relished by the statesman than by the tanner.

Ex-Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan, announces his purpose to support Horace Greeley in the pending campaign. He predicts that the stampede from Grant to Greeley will be by platoons, and that the latter candidate will carry the State by a good majority.

Illinois County Conventions have a tendency now-a-days (as witness in our Sunday morning's edition), to speak out, and boldly, too, against the Party now holding court at Long Branch. The surprise of November will be shared largely by Postmasters and other immediately interested parties, who failed to observe the signs of the times.

The Police Commissioners and the Chief of Police, of Jersey City, have been fined and removed from office for assessing the men of the police force for political purposes. "The Court intends to do away with the notion that officers should pay political expenses," said the righteous Judge. Would that some such Jersey lightning could strike more prominent offenders at Washington!

Late despatches indicate that the employers and workmen in New York City are fast approaching an amicable arrangement, by which the claims put forth by the latter will be generally abandoned. A feeble demonstration, *à la Commune*, was made by some Brooklyn coopers on Saturday, but the riotous parties were speedily hooped in by the proper authorities.

St. Louis was, on Saturday evening (if we are to believe the telegraphic reports), lighted up by the old fires of patriotism; which, being interpreted, means that many of the inhabitants of that once thriving city have not yet learned that General Grant is now at the head of an army which he has handled for the last three years with marked inability. The almost universal change of opinion in that great army will be made known even to St. Louis before November comes.

General Butler, at the Grant Republican meeting in Boston, on Saturday, talked of Civil Service Reform, which he called a humbug; hinted about old muskets and dusty uniforms which were spoiling for a fight in defence of the One-Man Administration; and lastly, in the exuberance of his patriotic emotions, appealed to the workingmen to uphold the present Administration. General Butler's home is in Lowell; but, owing to circumstances over which he has no control, he resides in Gloucester during the progress of his Congressional campaign.

Canada furnishes the last railway horror,—one of the most appalling on record,—and which, in the annals of the Grand Trunk Railway will stand beside the explosion of the ferry steamer Longueuil and the terrible plunge of an emigrant train into the drawbridge at St. Hilaire. A train was thrown from the track and one passenger car telescoped, falling upon the engine, which it broke. Of the unfortunate people thus exposed to the scalding steam and water, it is expected that from fifty to sixty will die. That the accident was unavoidable does not render it any the less deplorable.

Fifty thousand workingmen of New York are pledged by an orator, named McMakin, to rise and exterminate the police, because the latter clubbed some of their number who were attempting to commit arson. The McMakin pledges his 50,000 workingmen as recklessly as a Post Office editor pledges his 50,000 majority for Grant. People will, however, wonder that men with skulls of such abnormal thickness as not to perceive that the McMakin is ingeniously damning the cause he assumes to defend, should feel any inconvenience whatever from a clubbing, even though administered by a New York policeman.

Louisiana, politically, is "a' a muddle." The Pinchbackers have turned their backs upon the Packardites, and declared that they will have none of them. They also resolved that they were the Republican party, which settles the matter, so far as they are concerned. The Packard Custom House Convention of the Republican party (headquarters at Long Branch), nothing daunted by the Pinchbackers' cold shoulder, met in solemn Convention, and then and there put in nomination William Pitt Kellogg for Governor, on the third ballot. Pistols were introduced early in the proceedings. Mr. Greeley's majority in Louisiana will hardly fall below five thousand.

The Chicago produce markets were active on Saturday, but breadstuffs were again weak,—some almost panicky. Mess pork was firm at $12.30a12.35 cash, and $12.47 1-2a12.50 seller July. Lard was steady and in good demand at $8.75 per 100 lbs for cash, and $8.65 for seller July. Meats were a shade firmer at 4 1-4a4 3-8c for shoulders, and 6 1-4a6 3-8c for short ribs. Highwines were moderately active and steady at 85c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and weak, with only one sale. Wheat averaged 4a5c lower, but closed firmer at $1.33 for cash, $1.32 3-4 seller July, and $1.32 3-4 seller August. Corn was active, and 3 4c lower, closing firm at 42 1-2c for regular No. 2, 43 1-4c for seller July, and 45 1-8c seller August. Oats were 2c lower, and active, closing steady at 28 1-2c cash, and 29a29 1-4c seller July. Rye was dull and weak at 63c. Barley was dull at 49a50c for No. 2, and 44a45c for No. 3.

The Chicago Tribune.

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POLITICAL.

A Day's Visit to the Country Home of Our Next President.

Cheering Words from Ex-Governor Blair, of Michigan.

Senator Sumner to Review the Financial History of Grant's Administration.

Georgia to Send a Greeley Delegation to the Baltimore Convention.

MR. GREELEY AT HOME.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Having received the personal congratulations of a majority of those attending the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference, Mr. Greeley yesterday repaired to Chappaqua, accompanied by a party of about thirty, including his daughter Ida and several journalists. Mr. Greeley declined to converse about Friday's Free Trade nominations, but sent for what he calls his "Cincinnati axe." Armed with this formidable implement, the thermometer standing at 95 in the shade, he cut down four large maples and trimmed off the branches. A repast followed, at which Miss Ida Greeley presided. The *Herald* says that in view of the probability of her becoming, next year, the lady of the White House, she is entitled to description. She is a young lady of 18, of medium height, handsome, with dark eyes, shapely features, and the fine complexion of her father. Her manners are affable and cordial, conversation ready and sprightly, and from the manner in which she presided at the table, it is evident that her domestic accomplishments are thorough. Greeley's political friends were terrified yesterday to see the next President hopping around from limb to limb, fifteen feet from the ground. But their protests were useless, and Mr. Greeley finished his weekly constitutional, looking the freshest and healthiest of the whole party.

GEORGIA TO SEND DELEGATES TO THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A letter from a prominent politician in Georgia, to a friend in that city, expresses the opinion that the State will send Greeley delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The current of public sentiment is decidedly that way. A very large majority of the counties have declared in Greeley's favor. The writer adds: "The support of Greeley is the only way to prevent the Government from being run by general orders, to take the States from under the rules and articles of war.

MORTON'S SPEECH AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—Senator Morton commenced his speech, last evening, by saying that, on a number of occasions, he had addressed meetings in this hall since 1861, but had never been present at a meeting at which the Republican party was surrounded by such circumstances of congratulation and triumphs. In the brief time he should occupy he would not attempt anything like an argument in favor of Republican principles. Lawyers will tell you that, when the defendant comes into Court and confesses judgment, the plaintiff is not required to prove his case. [Laughter and applause.] When a politician has lived to be more than fifty years old, and his most enthusiastic friends are not able to point to any good thing that he has ever done in politics; when all his counsels have borne only the fruit of blood and misery; when every measure that he has advocated has proved either a blunder or a crime; when all his opinions have been refuted, either by time or experience, it is but natural that he should desire to turn his back upon the past and ask for a new issue. When a great party under the leadership of unwise, or unpatriotic or selfish men has made shipwreck of their nation, it is but natural that the party should try to obtain a new name and seek to come before the country upon new questions. So far as the Republican policy of the Administration is concerned, it stands vindicated by the confession of our political antagonists. While they are proposing to form a new party for giving contracts of the Government and filling the offices, they dare not propose a new policy, and have nothing better to offer than he whom you have. Greeley in himself constitutes a platform which they dare not reaffirm in their resolutions. He has advocated some measures of finance for the last four years which every intelligent business man in this audience to-night knows would bring convulsion and ruin upon this country if they were carried out. He has advocated in the *Tribune* a resumption of specie payment at once. Every intelligent man here to-night knows that if Horace Greeley was elected and should attempt to carry out that policy, it would result in a panic, bankruptcy, and prostration to all business interests. The people of this country cannot afford to change this Administration. This is particularly the campaign of business men of all parties. This country is now prospering as it never has before. The Republican party has reduced taxation, repealed all internal revenue except on whiskey and tobacco, and yet the public debt is being paid at a rapid rate. This has been done by economy, and in every department of Government and by honest and faithful collection of the revenue. I do not believe the financial department of this Government has ever been better administered. The Republican National Convention has presented to you again the name of General Grant as a candidate for President. [Enthusiastic cheers.] He has passed through the ordeal of calumny and slander as no other man has since the days of General Washington; yet he comes out without the smell of fire upon his garments. There are now three principal objections to General Grant and to his Administration, and they are personal in their character, and they do not go to the merits of the Government at all. They are personal, and when you come to examine them you will say that they are contemptible. The Administration has nothing new to offer. We simply propose to go on as we are going, of course making reforms from time to time, for reforms are always in order and always necessary, because from day to day the necessities grow up that did not exist before. The Republican party is emphatically the reform party. It has made more and greater reforms than all other parties in this country put together. My friend Mr. Hendricks said in his speech in the Convention here: "We have this day turned our backs upon the past; we now stand in the present, and we look forward to the great future. The past is gone." [Laughter.] Now in all seriousness, was any public man ever before called upon to make such a humiliating confession that a great party, at the end of its career, can only go before the country by saying, "We turn our backs upon the past; we confess that we have been wrong; we acknowledge our errors; we cut loose from the past, and we look only to the future." The prodigal son, after he had exhausted his substance, came back to his father's house asking to be forgiven, and with promises of beginning life anew and living better. All that the Democratic party can say now, upon entering upon this canvass, is, that we agree to cut loose from all our old principles; we divorce ourselves from all our past history as far as possible; we intend to start in life anew; we accept all the principles of Horace Greeley and the Cincinnati platform. But, I ask, have they turned their backs on the past? Can they do it? Is it in the possibilities of parties or human nature? They have declared their principles, from time to time, for twenty-five years, and what they believed six months ago they believe to-night. They cannot help it. Men can change their mind, but cannot change their convictions. God, alone, can change the hearts.

The Senator concluded his speech by an exhortation to patriotic men of all parties to stand fast by the Republican cause. Neither business men, laboring men nor capitalists can afford to have the present policy changed if they want this country to go on substantially as it is now going. The people understand their own interests, and I believe they will stand by Grant.

A GOOD WORD FROM EX-GOVERNOR BLAIR, OF MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, June 23.—The Grand Rapids *Daily Times*, a liberal Republican paper, publishes the following article in its Sunday morning's issue: "We have important intelligence from the old War Governor of Michigan, Hon. Austin Blair. It is that he will not in any event support Grant, and that if Greeley is indorsed at Baltimore, he will take the stump for Greeley. He does not conceal his sentiments. He says that the stampede from Grant to Greeley will not be by one or two, but by platoons. He thinks Michigan will go for Greeley if a cordial union is effected between the opponents of Grant.

We also have direct and reliable information from Senator Sumner, and important facts respecting his position. He is now preparing a speech upon the finances of the country and the financial administration of President Grant. It will astonish the American people when delivered.

Should Greeley be nominated at Baltimore, Senator Sumner is prepared to speak to his countrymen in favor of the election of Greeley to the Presidency."

REFORM MASS CONVENTION AT MONMOUTH, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 21.—The sense and feeling of Warren County was expressed yesterday afternoon in a Joint Convention of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, who met at the Court House at 2 p. m. Strong Greeley resolutions were passed with hardly a dissenting vote. Only four of the old time Democrats were found voting for Thos. Jefferson. Greeley delegates were chosen to represent this county in the State Convention at Springfield. Editor G. Lacey, of the Keithsburg *Kerna* (Republican), addressed the meeting in behalf of the Liberal movement, in which he reviewed the lives and compared the virtues and ability of Greeley to those of the present occupant of the Presidential chair. The address was earnest, sensible and true; after which the meeting adjourned, all satisfied that united effort next November will give us a mighty verdict in favor of right, reform and Greeley.

QUINCY ELECTS DELEGATES TO THE SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION.

Special dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 24.—Last evening the Liberal Republicans of this city met in convention, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention at Springfield, A. M. Coburn, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Louis Korth, of the German *Tribune*, Secretary. After a very harmonious meeting a full delegation was appointed, representing some of our leading citizens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, June 22.—A call for a meeting to ratify the Cincinnati nominations, to be held in this city on the 28th inst., signed by over ninety Republicans of Toledo, appears in to-day's *Democrat*.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Employers and Employes Gradually Becoming Reconciled—An Incipient Riot Nipped in the Bud.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The eighth week of the strike opens with slender encouragement for the strikers. The employers are organising to make resistance effective, and will hold meetings each day and evening at the Hoffman House. Certain coopers in Brooklyn revived the dark ages yesterday, by attempting to prevent the introduction of a labor-saving machine. Yesterday afternoon, John Rodecker, cooper, employed in the cooper-shop of Palmer's sugar refinery, called at the police station and stated that he had been beaten by the coopers employed in Briggs' cooper-shop on Furman street. Briggs has heretofore furnished barrels for the sugar house, but recently the firm determined to manufacture their own barrels by steam, and for this purpose they had erected certain machinery. This so excited the ire of the employes of Mr. Briggs that they threatened to pull down the building if the machinery was used. The sugar-house people went on, however, and did not heed the threats of the coopers. Yesterday afternoon a number of Mr. Briggs' men, seeing Mr. Rodecker go out of the refinery, followed him and beat him very severely about the head and body. A warrant was issued for his assailants, and placed in the hands of a detective. When he arrived on the scene he was met by Mr. Campbell, a fireman in the employ of Briggs, who told him if he attempted to arrest any of the men in the shop there would be trouble. Detective Curran, however, had one or two assistants in citizens' dress, whom he sent up one way while he went up to the shop by another stairs. Entering the shop he saw Jno. Mallory attempting to hide behind some of the barrels, and at once proceeded to arrest him. The men gathered to Mallory's assistance, and, drawing knives and other weapons, threatened the officers with vengeance. Curran drew his revolver, upon which Campbell sent all hands back to their shops. Mallory was arrested and locked up. There is a bitter feeling among the workmen, and further violence is threatened.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 23.—The strikers and bosses seem to be gradually coming to terms, each making some concessions to the other. The metal-workers met yesterday and officially repudiated the incendiary speeches made at the Cooper Institute the night previous. The piano-makers acknowledge themselves defeated, and are going to work again on the old system. There was a miniature riot among the Brooklyn coopers yesterday, the barrel-makers imitating the Commune by threatening to demolish a factory, if the owners insisted on using machinery for making barrels. The hackmen struck to-day for an increase of wages. The livery stables are protected by police.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—This afternoon, a meeting of the cabinet makers now on a strike was held, which was slimly attended. Brief addresses were made by the presiding officers and others, who stated that the movement at this time was a failure. The strike among the cabinet makers is virtually at an end in this city.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23.—A labor meeting was held on the common last night, numbering 2,000 or 3,000. There was little enthusiasm, except on the part of the speakers. They appealed for aid for the New York strikers, but advised the laborers here not to strike, and said that the way to establish the eight-hour system was by first building up a great political party of laboring men.

THE JUBILEE.

Grand Sacred Concert Yesterday—Oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" To-day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 23.—Much to the astonishment of the religious element of Boston, Sunday has not broken into the celebration of the World's Peace Jubilee, and those who are accustomed to enjoy their easy-cushioned pews in the morning, and their bay-window chairs in the afternoon, have looked out with a feeling akin to horror at the crowds which poured down to the Coliseum this afternoon to enjoy the sacred concert. While the concert bears no comparison in excellence with the previous ones, still there were many enjoyable features connected with it. The chorus, which was reduced about 50 per cent in numbers, and accompanied by a correspondingly reduced orchestra, sang Keller's "Angel of Peace," "He Watcheth over Israel," from "Elijah." The "Gloria" from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, the hymn "Bethany," "Sweet and Low," a four-part song by Barnby, and the Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah," and did all its work in excellent style, although it sounded thin after the immense chorus of the week. The orchestra played the overture to "Rienzi" in superb style as usual. Madame Leutner sang her variations on the Proch melody in her customary manner, and was *encored*. Madame Rudersdorff sustained the solo in the "Inflammatus;" Arbuckle played Schubert's "Ave Maria" for cornet, and got an enthusiastic *encore*, to which he replied with "Robin Adair."

The Jubilee (colored) singers from Nashville created a decided sensation with their singing of the quaint African religious hymns, and received three *encores*.

To-morrow will be one of the great days of the festival. The oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" will be given entire, the choruses to be sung alternately by the Handel and Hayden, and the Salem, Lynn and Jamaica Plain Societies.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 23.—PASSED UP—Props Nebraska, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Mary, Jarecki, and barge; barks H. Bissell, Sumner Cloud, Montgomery, Racine; brig Standard; schrs Hippogriffe, Montpelier, Elvina, C. J. Mixer, Netta Weaver, Bridgewater, T. G. Avery, New Dominion, George W. Davis, G. Holt, Corsica, Tecumseh, Selkirk.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers St. Louis, Jay Gould, City of Boston, Wetmore and barge; bark L. C. Woodruff; schooners Sky Lark, D. P. Dobbins, Delaware, S. J. Tilden, Magdalen, China, Cobb, J. B. Wilbor, and Mocking Bird.

WIND—Southwest.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Diminishing pressure, light to fresh, and occasional brisk easterly to southerly winds northwest of the Ohio valley, with areas of rain and partly cloudy weather over the upper lake region. Cloudy weather, areas of rain and light to fresh winds for the Southern States east of the Mississippi valley. Increasing cloudiness, areas of light to fresh westerly to southerly winds for New England and the Southern States.

FOREIGN.

Attempt to Blow Up the Statue of the Prince Consort in Dublin.

How Bismarck Checkmated Thiers in His Scheme of Revenge.

Scenes in the Assembly During the Discussion of the Army Bill.

FRANCE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Paris letters report that Bismarck's ultimatum was necessarily accepted by France, and, in accordance therewith the French army is to be cut down to 375,000 men, and the National Guard bound over to keep the peace. At the moment when the oft-denied but nevertheless real ultimatum was sent from Bismarck to Theirs the latter had projected a scheme by which the standing army of France was to be composed of 750,000 men, and the President had not ceased to proclaim his intention of "Revenge." The demand of Bismarck was that the "army should not exceed one half of this number, and that France should cease to talk of and to prepare for revenge." The ultimatum was presented in such emphatic form that Thiers yielded, as did also four hundred and sixty-two of the six hundred and ninety members of the Assembly.

On June 8, Thiers made his promised speech on the army bill. He entirely differed from those who sought to introduce the Prussian system of recruiting into France. Recent French disasters, he asserted, had been caused by one political and three military mistakes. The declaration of war was a political mistake, and was the greatest blunder in history. He altogether disagreed with the idea that France had been conquered because her army was not organized on the Prussian system. The reason was that in Berlin there was a great Minister, a great King and a great warrior, who were supported by capable men. [Long sensation.] It was not the Prussian war system, but the superior Prussian Government which had beaten France. [Renewed sensation.] He considered it insanity for France to go to war without an ally. There was nothing now in war except newly invented arms; otherwise the maxims of Cæsar, Livy, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon, were as true now as ever. Numbers were a delusion. The great thing was to have well-disciplined soldiers. It was impossible to make a good army by three years' service. If he were free to have his own way he would propose not five but eight years' service. In the army of Austerlitz, the finest the world ever saw since the time of Julius Cæsar, every officer and man had been twelve years in the service. He knew the Assembly was sovereign, but he would resist sometimes, and the remedy was to relieve him from the burden of public business. The President concluded by reading an extract from a work of Marshal Bugeaud, saying: "I would rather go into action with twenty thousand men of six years' standing than with one hundred and fifty thousand tyros." M. Thiers spoke during two hours, and was applauded much more by the Right than by the Left. At the close of his speech the cheers came wholly from the Right.

General Trochu, in his speech, said that M. Thiers incurred a grave responsibility by his manner of viewing the military question, and by his rejection of the sacrifice which the country was prepared to make. The vital question was not the reorganization of the army, but the reorganization of the nation and its military institutions. General Trochu advised France to sheath the sword, lighten the public burden, and reduce the military expenses. Trochu was much cheered by the Left side.

On June 10 the Assembly discussed the amendment to the Army bill, making the term of enlistment four years. At last came the turn of M. Thiers to speak. He scrambled hurriedly into the tribune, looking much more stiffly than usual to the house. The manner in which he clenched his fists sufficiently indicated the excitement under which he was laboring. He most strenuously opposed any term of enlistment less than five years. His argument produced a good deal of noise in the Chamber, and the noise irritated M. Thiers as well as the marked impatience with which he was listened to. Allowing his anger to get the better of him he cried: "If you do not vote for six years I shall leave this deeply afflicted country. This phrase produced a painful impression on the House. General Guilleman cried, "No, no, M. le President; France has need of you." Other members, and among them M. Jules Simon, said that they had not understood the language used by Thiers. The President of the Republic declared he would explain himself clearly; and instead of modifying the expressions he had employed, he said roundly that he would leave the Chamber, if article thirty-seven were not adopted. He remarked that a great responsibility weighed on his shoulders, and that he would not apply a law contrary to his opinions, and that he be adhered to his words. In the midst of the greatest confusion M. Thiers descended from the tribune. Some cried "This is too much;" others that they had been insulted. It was at least ten minutes before the tumult had sufficiently calmed for M. Dekerdrel to be heard. That gentleman demanded that the House should adjourn, but M. Thiers, fearing that this would allow his opponents time to organize a resistance, and that the effect of his threat would be lost, opposed this. At this moment, General Chareton, in the interest of peace, withdrew his amendment, but it was taken up by General Martin Despallieres. Gambetta ascended the tribune and endeavored in vain to obtain a hearing. In the end a division took place, and the amendment was defeated by 477 to 56. Eight Generals, including the Duc d'Aumale, voted against the amendment. Thus the trouble which has since broken out between Thiers and the Assembly with increased fury was for the moment stayed.

VERSAILLES, June 23.—The discussion of the Army bill was concluded yesterday. It was agreed to postpone for the present, the third reading of the bill.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, June 23.—English dates just received print the following despatch containing news of which the cable has been silent:

DUBLIN, June 11.—At about 10:45 o'clock last night a report, resembling that of a musket shot, was heard in Merrion Square. Shortly afterward a tremendous explosion, which shook the entire Square, and resembling a very loud clap of thunder, was felt by the inhabitants in the neighborhood of Leinster Lawn. Some gentlemen ran immediately from their houses, suspecting that it might have been an attempt to injure the statue of the Prince Consort. They found the gate leading to the National Gallery open, and, on getting lights, and proceeding to the monument, they found the remains of some powder canisters, and fragments of a plaster model scattered about in all directions. In about half an hour after the explosion some of the police procured admission to the Lawn, but at forty minutes after the event none of the police from Lad Lane Station had appeared, although supposed to be stationed in Merrion Square. The monument has been slightly injured. At the same time, and evidently by preconcert, an attempt was made to blow up the statue of the Earl of Carlisle in the People's Gardens of Phœnix Park. A good deal of powder was used, and the report was heard a great way off. This last effort failed through the lids of the canisters being loose, as it is supposed. The legs of the statute are injured. The perpetrators have not yet been arrested.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 23.—A band of insurgents in the province of Navarre, under the command of the Carlist Chief Charasas, have submitted to the Government forces.

In his manifesto issued yesterday, the Duc de Montpensier asserts the right to the Spanish throne of ex-Queen Isabella's son, Don Alphonso d' Asses, Prince of Asturias. Monspensier declares that when the proper moment arrives he will fearlessly defend and proudly serve the interests of Prince Alphonso.

MADRID, June 24.—The affairs of Dr. Howard has at last been officially arranged by Minister Sickles and Senor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The American Government waives the question of the claim of Dr. Howard to American citizenship, and claim action upon the ground of friendly intercession in the Doctor's behalf for an amnesty to be granted by the Spanish Government.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The Lower House of the Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution declining, at this session, to pass any bill redistricting the State into Congressional Districts, on the ground that grave doubts exist as to the power of the General Assembly to do so under the Governor's proclamation calling the extra session, and which, if done, might endanger the entire Congressional delegation of the State.

Woollen Mill Burned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.—The Stillwater Woollen Mill, located in Smithfield, and owned in this city, was entirely destroyed fire this morning. Loss, $350,000; insurance, $261,000, $100,000 on stock in various State companies, and $161,000 on mill and machinery in the Manufacturers Mutual Company.

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Reduced Prices!

Japanese Silks,
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If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS and BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st., and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

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Have purchased the good will thereof and become successors thereto.

CHARLES COMSTOCK,
A. H. PICKERING,
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June 18, 1872.

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The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamer for

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By Saturday line for $65 and $75; round trip, $120, all payable in United States currency; steerage, from $28. Send for circulars giving detailed information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at through rates. Apply at the company's offices, 324 Wabash-av. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

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Russia	July 3	Calabria	June 29
Cuba	July 10	Abyssinia	July 6

And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 372 State-st. and 73 South Market-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK....Thursday, June 27, 11 a. m.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 29, 1 p. m.
CITY OF LIMERICK.......Thursday, July 4, 2 p. m.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, July 6, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, July 11, 10 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, July 13, 11 a. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships. Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

ON LONG TIME and VERY EASY TERMS, 44x82 feet, to alley, on Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts; a bargain. Also 80 acres near new cotton mill at Brighton, well suited for subdivision. W. H. PHARE, 216 East Madison-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS. WILSON BROS.,

330 Wabash-av. and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

COOLERS.

Fisher's Refrigerators.
Kedzie's Water Filters.
Packer's Ice Cream Freezers.
Gas Stoves. Oil Stoves.

And an endless variety of new and desirable housekeepers' goods at

DALTON'S,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS, Builders' Hardware, 146 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER NO. 2, R. A. M. Regular convocation this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the M. Degree. Hall 681 West Lake-st. By order of the E. K. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Attention.

Eleventh Ward Personal Liberty League Association will hold their meeting on Monday evening, June 24 at 8 o'clock, at the Orpheus Hall, corner Peoria and West Lake-sts. All those interested in the liquor traffic are invited to attend. Remember that after the 25th day of this month no more membership will be accepted. By order of COMMITTEE.

INSURANCE.

THE TRADERS' INSURANCE CO. OF CHICAGO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000, Invested in Registered Bonds of the United States.

OFFICE, 100 MARKET-ST.

OFFICERS:

B. P. HUTCHINSON, President. S. A. KENT, Vice President. WM. E. ROLLO, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

B. P. HUTCHINSON,	B. F. MURPHY,	MARSHALL FIELD,
C. J. BLAIR,	WILLIAM DICKINSON,	H. A. HURLBUT,
S. A. KENT,	GEORGE ELLISON,	E. A. KENT, New York,
CHARLES B. POPE,	ROBERT WARREN,	JOHN TYRRELL,
ASA DOW,	J. M. RICHMOND, Buffalo, N. Y.,	CHARLES P. KELLOGG,
E. B. STEVENS,	NATHAN CORWITH,	G. W. CHAMPLIN,
C. E. CULVER,	JOHN BUCKINGHAM,	W. H. MURRAY,
A. S. BURT,	T. L. PARKER,	M. N. JONES, Buffalo, N. Y.,
I. W. PRESTON,	CHARLES COMSTOCK,	J. K. FISHER,
S. H. McCREA,	W. D. HOUGHTELING,	HOWARD PRIESTLY.
WILLIAM E. DOGGETT,	H. C. RANNEY,	

Chicago, May 24, 1872.

Hon. C. E. Lippincott, Auditor of State, Springfield, Ill.:

Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago has its capital (Five Hundred Thousand Dollars) paid up in full and invested in Registered Bonds of the United States. The Directors of the Company would be pleased to have you visit Chicago and examine into the facts.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

W. E. ROLLO, Secretary.

Per order of the Board.

On receipt of the above, the Auditor appointed Josiah H. Kellogg, Ins. Actuary, Hon. W. N. Coolbaugh, and Orson Smith, Esq., to examine the securities of the said Traders' Ins. Co., and the following is the report in brief:

To the Hon. C. E. Lippincott, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois:

The undersigned, in pursuance of the appointment hereto annexed, bearing date the 27th day of May, A. D. 1872, have personally made an examination of the capital and securities of the Traders' Ins. Co. of Chicago, Ill., and hereby certify that the capital of said Company is five hundred thousand dollars, the whole amount of which has been fully paid in, and that the Company is possessed of the same as aforesaid; and further, that we have no interest in said Company.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, this 4th day of June, A. D. 1872.

JOSIAH H. KELLOGG,
W. N. COOLBAUGH,
ORSON SMITH.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 4th day of June, A. D. 1872.

G. A. IVES, Notary Public.

State of Illinois, Cook County:

We, B. P. Hutchinson and W. E. Rollo, do solemnly swear that the foregoing report, subscribed by us, is true.

B. P. HUTCHINSON, Pres.,
W. E. ROLLO, Sec.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, by the above-named B. P. Hutchinson and W. E. Rollo, this 4th day of June, A. D. 1872.

ORSON SMITH, Notary Public.

The following well-known citizens of Chicago certify as follows:

The undersigned hereby certify that they have examined the securities of the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago, and find the same to consist of 10-40 Registered Bonds of the United States, in the name of the Traders' Insurance Company, of Chicago, Ill., to the value of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, as stated above.

J. S. RUMSEY, Pres. Corn Exchange National Bank.
WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Real Estate and Loan Agents.
L. V. PARSONS, Cashier 3d National Bank.
CHAS. HENROTIN, Cashier Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co. Bank.
IRA HOLMES, Pres. Manufacturers' National Bank.
JAS. M. GILCHRIST, of McKindley, Gilchrist & CO., Wholesale Grocers.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier 1st National Bank.
GALLUP & PEABODY, Real Estate and Loan Agents.
F. F. SPENCER, of Hibbard & Spencer, Wholesale Hardware Merchants.
WM. RICHARDSON, Manager Bank of Montreal.
O. L. WHEELOCK, Architect.
JAMES WALSH, Agent Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co.
STEPHEN P. LUNT, of Lunt, Preston & Kean, Bankers.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of J. V. Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
C. M. HENDERSON, of C. M. Henderson & Co., Wholesale Boots and Shoes.
F. D. GRAY, of Gray Bros., Wholesale Grocers.
H. C. WILSON, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.
HENRY W. KING, of H. W. King & Co., Wholesale Clothing.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier 5th National Bank.
J. C. DORE, Pres. State Savings Institution.
E. B. PAUL, Pres. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
D. B. COOKE, of W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Proprietor Tremont House.
D. KREIGH, of D. Kreigh & Co., Packers.
S. M. JONES, of Barton & Jones, Lumber Dealers.
G. C. COOK, Wholesale Dealer in and Importer of Teas.
GEORGE ARMOUR, Elevator Proprietor.
E. H. HADDOCK, Capitalist.
MATTHEW LAFLIN, Capitalist.

The following is a copy of Article 7 of the By-Laws of the Company, to-wit:

"The Finance Committee shall invest the capital stock of this Company in Registered Bonds of the United States, and the same shall not be diverted, except for the payment of losses, nor until the surplus assets of the Company shall have been exhausted."

The securities of the Traders' are based upon the prosperity of the whole Nation; the same are now deposited with the Fidelity Safety Depository Co., but even if they should be burned, lost or stolen, yet the money which they represent cannot be lost.

The Company is already doing a prosperous business, and it will be the aim of its Officers and Directors to steadfastly pursue a course of fair and honorable dealing.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Store and basement 96 West Randolph-st. Corner, splendid light all round. Apply on the premises.

SEWING MACHINES

GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machines.

New Improved Shuttle Stitch MACHINES.

Old Favorite Elastic Stitch MACHINES.

SALESROOMS,

96 West Randolph and 127 East Eighteenth-sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To accommodate Delegates and others attending the Democratic and Liberal Conventions in Springfield on 26th inst., the Chicago & Alton Railroad will run a special train from Chicago at 11 p. m., 25th inst., arriving in Springfield at 7:45 a. m. Returning, this train will leave Springfield at 9 p. m., 26th inst., arriving in Chicago at 6 a. m. next morning. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars will be attached, and passengers can secure berths in Chicago to Springfield AND RETURN in the same car.

Fare for the Round Trip, $9.00.

Tickets at this rate will be sold by regular trains on 25th inst., and by morning train, 26th inst., good to return to 29th inst. inclusive. Trains leave Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. Bridge.

I. O. O. F.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 214,

Will have their annual picnic excursion to Maywood, on the C. & N. W. R. R., Thursday, June 27. Train leaves Wells-st. Depot at 9:15 a. m. Tickets, $1. M. C. EAMES, for Committee.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

IRON.

Hall, Kimbark & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN IRON, BEAMS, CHANNELS, Angle and Tee Iron Colliery Rails, MERCHANT IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR RANDOLPH-ST.

(One Block South of Old Location.)

CHICAGO, ILL.

MUSICAL.

Reed's Temple of Music,

81 Sixteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

Second-hand Pianos, $125 to $275.
New Rosewood Pianos, $275 to $300.
Fine Reed & Sons' Pianos, $325 to $375
Splendid Chickering Pianos for $475.

Time payments. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogues sent free.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.

FARE ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at........9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at........8 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at........7 p. m.
DAILY—For St. Joseph, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at........10 a. m.
Saturdays Excursion Boat leaves at........11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at........7 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next.

In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago.

M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

PUTNAM INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD. Holders of policies are advised not to settle claims at the rate now offered.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED,

Adjusted claims against the LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE CO.'S of New York.

Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Firemen's, of Chicago.

We will pay 1 per cent for policies on which first [illegible]

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr. 70 South Canal-st.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

$1,000,000.

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT! IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

By authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT

In the great hall of the Public Library building, in Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

Will be issued at $10 each; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $255; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Co. and its connections, P. O. money order, registered letter, or bank draft.

The holder of each ticket, or fraction of a ticket (a half or a quarter), is entitled to admission to the Concert and to the gift awarded to it. During the Concert, the sum of

$500,000 in Currency

Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000
1	25,000 Cash.
1	20,000 Cash.
1	15,000 Cash.
1	10,000 Cash.
1	9,000 Cash.
1	8,000 Cash.
1	7,000 Cash.
1	6,000 Cash.
1	5,000 Cash.
1	4,000 Cash.
1	3,000 Cash.
1	2,000 Cash.
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000 Cash.
15 Gifts of $1,000 each	15,000 Cash.
20 Gifts of $900 each	18,000 Cash.
21 Gifts of $800 each	16,800 Cash.
25 Gifts of $700 each	17,500 Cash.
30 Gifts of $600 each	18,000 Cash.
45 Gifts of $500 each	22,500 Cash.
50 Gifts of $400 each	20,000 Cash.
60 Gifts of $300 each	18,000 Cash.
100 Gifts of $200 each	20,000 Cash.
612 Gifts of $100 each	61,200 Cash.
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

The Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done.

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Lou'n Dis.
Hon. H. W. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis. Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Dis. Ky.
Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chan. Lou. Chan Court.
Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. JOHN BARBEE, Manager Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool.
Col PHIL LEE, Com. Atty Ninth Judicial Dist.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet.
Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer Louisville.
A. O. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILLIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAMES BRIDGEFORD, Pres. Second National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Proprietor Willard Hotel.
J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres. L. & C. Short Line R.R.
VOL. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Company.
R. T. DURRETT, President,
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President,
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary,
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

OFFICE DESKS,

Cheap at J. LUDWIG'S, 157 West Lake-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:

CURRAN'S SPEECHES.

The speeches of JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN while at the bar. Contains PORTRAIT, MEMOIR, and EXPLANATORY NOTES, edited by J. A. L. WHITTIER, Counselor at Law. 1 vol., 8vo., on elegant tinted paper; in cloth, $3.50; library sheep, $4; half calf, $5. Sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price by

CALLAGHAN & CO., 825 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

WOOL.

WOOL.

SHERMAN HALL & COOK'S WOOL LOFTS.

Cor. Michigan and Dearborn-sts.

Office, 283 Michigan-av.

Consignments solicited, and usual facilities extended to Shippers.

EDUCATIONAL.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

There will be an examination of applicants for admission to Williams College, on Tuesday morning, June 25, in Alumni Hall, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. There will be another examination on August 28, and private examination will be given at other times when necessary, on application to the President. The fee for tuition is $75 per year. The annual room rent is $9. The income of about $70,000 is distributed among those students who are known to need pecuniary aid. There are, besides, six scholarships of the value of $2,500 each, the income from which is devoted to the same purpose, while rewarding proficiency in the studies of the course. For future particulars or for catalogue, the President may be addressed. Williamstown, Mass., May 15, 1872.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND OPENING.

SCHMEHL & BANGEMAN,

89 South Halsted-st.,

First Class Wine and Lager Beer Hall,

Beg leave to announce to their many friends and patrons the opening of their large and commodious Hall, with which is connected the greatest Orchestrion ever imported from Europe to this country, at the enormous expense of $6,000. We will try to keep a first-class place, and to give full satisfaction to all our visitors.

FORD M'F'G CO. NOTICE.

The meeting of stockholders of the Ford Manufacturing Co., held at the office of the Company, the 18th inst., was adjourned until Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m. A full representation is earnestly suggested. A. G. CLARK, Secretary.

Straw Board.

McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

Rogers' & Westholme's Knives

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 30, 1872.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 250 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths. The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.

The bids will be opened on July 15th, 1872, and the contracts, which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 15th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State. For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq. Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.

JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners of Penitentiary.

POLITICAL.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN MACON COUNTY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 23.—At a Convention of the Liberal Republicans of Macon County, held at the Court House, on motion of Hon. S. F. Greer, Hon. W. A. Barnes was called to the chair, and Chas. House elected Secretary.

Mr. Barnes, on taking the chair, stated that the object of the meeting was to select six delegates to attend the Liberal Republican Convention at Springfield, on June 26.

On motion, a committee of five—Hon. S. F. Greer, J. R. Gorin, Joseph Mills, Colonel H. W. Taylor, and Dr. Routh—was appointed by the Chair to select delegates and alternates, and report the names to the Convention for action.

The Committee reported the following names as delegates: Hon. W. A. Barnes, Henry Schlandenan, John A. Williamson, P. A. Brown, Joseph Frink, and Captain George S. Durfee. As alternates—A. W. Hardy, Captain H. Schlosser, C. Kneh, W. J. Brown, A. G. Harris, and Dr. W. H. Willis.

On motion, the report of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. Eldridge then addressed the Committee, after which an adjournment was effected.

OGLE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OREGON, Ill., June 23.—The Democrats of Ogle County met in convention, this afternoon, in the Lutheran Church here. Colonel John H. White was elected Chairman, and Samuel Wilson, Secretary.

A motion was made that the call for the Convention be read, but the papers could not be found. The names of the towns were read, and the number of delegates to which each town was entitled. Several towns had no regularly appointed delegations, but on motion of Henry Schaar, all the towns having no delegations, but from which gentlemen were present, each should be allowed to act, as though they were duly appointed.

The county is entitled to five delegates in the Convention, and James L. Overhisen, Colonel J. H. White, Samuel Wilson, B. F. Marsh, and John Elliot were duly elected. It is understood they are all for Greeley.

On motion, three alternates—to wit: Messrs. Haldows, Cheney, and Sherer—were appointed, in case something should occur, so that one of the regular delegates could not go to Springfield.

Quite a number of the old and substantial citizens of Ogle County were present, among the in Thomas Stenson, H. C. Pennington, W. L. Fearer, James Syaler, Captain Howlet, Captain Marsh, and others. Charles Royce says that he has turned the political grindstone for Galena for 20 years, and that he wants a change. He is going for Greeley.

The Liberal Republican Convention met in another hall, but appointed no delegates. The Democratic delegates were sent without being trammeled by instructions.

KANE COUNTY LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., June 22.—The Liberal Republicans of Kane County held a Convention in the Court House, to-day, to select delegates to represent the county in the State Convention. The gathering included a large number of influential gentlemen from different parts of the county, among them being I. W. Scranton, Dr. H. Kelly, A. W. Kinney, A. B. Fish, Henry Page, S. C. Kinsaid, August Richmann, George E. Tuck, of Elgin, and S. C. Tagler, of the Elgin *Advocate*, Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, C. M. Reed, Geo. L. W. Reed, Henry B. Towne, D. Iliff, A. W. Wilson, Z. Squires, Sr., J. E. Stinson, S. Burronghs, N. Cushing, J. N. Illsworth, of Aurora; Dr. Charles E. Gray, Dr. Wells, of Geneva; and Dudley Randall, of the *Fox River Press*.

C. H. Reeves called the meeting to order, and read the call signed by 82 prominent Republicans.

Dr. R. J. Patterson was elected Chairman. S. A. Taylor and Dudley Randall were made Secretaries.

A Committee of five on resolutions was appointed, and the Convention adjourned until the afternoon.

The Convention reassembled at 1:30.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following:

First. We declare ourselves free and independent voters, owing no political allegiance to any party save to the Government of the United States.

Second. We cordially invite all free and independent American citizens, in favor of reforming our National administration, and restoring the former honesty and Republican simplicity to join us in supporting Greeley and Brown.

Third. We condemn no man for his nationality, color, or past political associations, but, in the language of the immortal Lincoln, "with malice toward none, and charity toward all," we desire to bury all the old dead, worthless issues and strike hands with all independent patriotic voters.

Fourth. We war against no man or party but against political abuses and corruption in high places, and only seek to restore our National Administration to the simplicity of the fathers, and we recognize in Horace Greeley the best type of honesty, sincerity, and Republican simplicity of any living statesman in America.

Fifth. That THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, by its bold and manly exposure of the present Administration, and by its steady support of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, has evinced a fidelity to principle worthy of our highest regard.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following County Central Committee was appointed, R. J. Patterson, Batavia; C. E. Wells, Geneva; A. B. Spalding, Blackberry; S. L. Taylor, Elgin; C. H. Reeves, Aurora.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the State Convention: H. Bolton, D. Iliff, C. H. Reeves, of Aurora; R. J. Patterson, C. E. Smith, of Batavia; J. H. Swan, S. L. Taylor, A. B. Fish, of Elgin; Noah B. Spalding, of Blackberry, and C. B. Wells, of Geneva.

Alternates, M. A. Cushing, L. W. Reed, of Aurora; Thomas Judd, of Sugar Grove; A. S. Mann, of Batavia; S. C. Kinsaid, L. A. Kelley, J. N. Buck, of Elgin, C. H. Spalding, of Blackberry; J. G. Evert, of Geneva.

The delegation was empowered to cast the vote of the county and fill vacancies.

The County Central Committee was authorized to act as County Congressional Committee.

Mr. Reed moved that the delegates to Springfield be requested to use all honorable means to unite with the Democratic Convention in the nomination of a coalition State Ticket.

The motion prevailed.

After some stirring remarks by Mr. Wells and others, the convention adjourned.

MORGAN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 22.—The Democratic Convention of Morgan County met in this city this afternoon. It was held to appoint delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions. The venerable Hon. Newton Cloud presided over the deliberations.

Hon. Moore C. Goltra, Colonel Peter Roberts, Colonel A. J. Thompson, Captain John W. Crum, Judge Samuel Woods, Hon. Cyrus Epler, Dr. R. Ackerman, Jr., Henry, and Stephen Sutton were appointed delegates to the State Convention.

Hon. William Brown, Colonel A. J. Thompson, Colonel W. W. Watt, Judge Samuel Woods, Captain John W. Crum, Hon. William H. Barnes, Judge Edward Scott, George W. Clark, and W. T. Givens were appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention.

Oliver Coltas, W. Norris, Dr. Leib, Dr. P. F. Lightfoot, W. J. Latham, F. B. Huckstep, J. F. McMillan, George W. Clark, and M. S. Kennedy were appointed delegates to the Senatorial Convention. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to vote for Hon. Newton Cloud, of Morgan County, for Lieutenant-Governor, and Hon. Wm. Barnes, of the city, for Attorney General, and to use all honorable means to secure their election.

The delegates cast unanimously for D. A. Brown, of Sangamon County, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The delegates to the Congressional Convention, after balloting, also unanimously for Hon. James M. Epler, of Jacksonville, for Congress.

The delegates to the Senatorial Convention were instructed to vote for Hon. William Brown, of Jacksonville, for State Senator.

Hon. William H. T. Barnes offered the following resolutions, which, after a short and eloquent speech from that gentleman, were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Morgan County are instructed to abide the action of the Democratic party, that it is the advocate of principles and not men, that are found in the platform lately adopted by the Convention held at Cincinnati principles that command our hearty support; and that this body feels that it has ample evidence that the gentleman placed upon the ticket there will be faithful exponents of the principles inculcated therein, and in the triumph of these principles except by an honorable co-operation with the Liberal Republicans who assert these principles under the strongest circumstances, we are prepared to give hearty support to the platform and ticket lately promulgated at Cincinnati.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention, be instructed to act in harmony with these resolutions, and to favor instructing delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote against a party nomination.

TWO CONVENTIONS IN ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 22.—The *Argus* this evening publishes the proceedings of two County Conventions held here to-day.

The Democratic County Convention was held in the Supervisor's room, and appointed the following delegates to the Democratic State Convention: Dr. L. Cable, John Dickson, L. Silvis, D. F. Shires, Charles M. Osborne, and J. B. Danforth, Jr.

The following resolution, after a full discussion, was adopted, only two delegates dissenting, and they not very strenuously:

Resolved, That the delegates to our State Convention have hereby instructed to endorse and vote in favor of a union with the Liberal Republicans for State officers, and for instructing the delegates to Baltimore to endorse the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

The Convention then adjourned. The very best feeling prevailed among the delegates, and all went away with the hope that there would be harmony among the opponents, granting that a new and more liberal and honest Administration would take its place.

The Liberal-Republican Convention was held in the Court House, in accordance with a call signed by over fifty of the best men in that party in this county. Dr. Jacob Hoke, of Cordiva, was President, and C. Tegler, of Rock Island, Secretary. The following delegates to the Liberal Republican State Convention, were chosen: B. B. Joslin, Zuma; General H. F. Sickles, Moline; W. S. Thomas, Carbon Cliff; John A. Bayer, Black Hawk; Joseph May, Rock Island; and Samuel Bowles, Hampton. Alternates—James Johnston, Milan; D. W. Gould, Moline; Dr. J. Hoke, Cordiva; H. H. Mayo, Rock Island; Dr. C. Tegler, Rock Island. Henry Zier beats Buffalo Prescott for State resolutions against the corruptions of Grant's ring, and in favor of Greeley and Brown were also adopted. J. Hoke, D. W. Gould, Samuel Bowles, Hampton, Alternates—James Johnston were appointed a County Committee.

The Convention adjourned subject to the call of the Central Committee.

WILL COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 22.—The Democratic County Convention was held here to-day. Delegates to the State Democratic Convention were appointed, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Will County are unalterably opposed to the present corrupt Administration in power, and cordially unite with and invite the co-operation of all who are opposed to such Administration, to secure its defeat in November next; and that the delegates sent to the State Democratic Convention cast their votes and use their influence to bring about such results.

GENERAL FARNSWORTH'S CHANCES FOR RENOMINATION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., June 22.—At the caucus for delegates to the County Convention, to-day, 968 votes were polled, of which 650 were for Farnsworth, and 299 anti. The anti meant Wm. Lathrop, of Rockford. With this majority Farnsworth has a majority of the delegates of Kane County, and it is generally conceded will receive a renomination.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN PEORIA COUNTY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., June 22.—The Peoria County Liberal Republican Convention met at the Court House to-day and was well attended. Messrs. M. M. Aiken and Thos. Crathy delivered fine addresses, and were enthusiastically cheered. Delegates were appointed to attend the Springfield Liberal Convention, and a number of stirring resolutions were passed, amidst loud applause.

A GRANT AND WILSON CLUB AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—The Opera House, in this city, was filled, this evening, by the Republicans of Springfield, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson Club. The organization was effected by electing Hon. Milton Hay President, twelve Vice-Presidents, three Secretaries, and an Executive Committee of 100. Speeches were made by Hon. Milton Hay, Colonel E. R. Roe, and Hon. S. M. Cullom.

THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL CONFERENCE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Nearly all the delegates to the recent Conferences at the Fifth Avenue Hotel left town, and for the moment the public has something to laugh about. A rumor prevailed, this morning, that Judge Stallo had bolted a third time, but, finding nobody answering his call, except himself, he left the city contented, having reached a limit where bolting ends.

Fred. Law Olmstead, nominated for President by the select and secret dozen and a half, is already in print with a card gratefully declining to succeed Mr. Colfax. It may be well to explain that Mr. Olmstead is a respectable resident of New York City, aged 50, and distinguished for laying out Central Park. He has a brother who is lawyer enough to lay out Senator Wilson. Mr. Bryant omits his name from the list of supplementary bolters, which sufficiently indicates his opinion of the tall end of the Fifth Avenue consultation.

Ex-Secretary Cox attended at an early stage of the supplementary meeting yesterday, with his travelling-bag in hand. He said, in a short address, that he was disappointed at the result of the Cincinnati Convention, and while he was strongly opposed to Grant he could not consent to attach his name to any more calls or join any more organizations. The prominent position he had taken in the past, as well as in various papers he had signed, ought to demonstrate his position unmistakably, and to relieve him of any suspicion of unfaithfulness or timidity. He considered the Administration of Grant, claiming it as a success, both in regard to its foreign and domestic policy; exposed many of the schemes of the Liberal Republicans, instancing the French Arms Investigation, and other pleas to break down the President, and gave a vivid description of General Grant as President and man, claiming that, since Washington, the country had not had so Democratic a President, or one who could be so easily approached by all classes of people. He closed with an earnest appeal to the people to stand by the Republican party and its principles as the only safeguard of the country. Mr. Carpenter was well received and frequently applauded.

Governor Oglesby, in a lengthy review of Grant's career, from the time he was given command of an Illinois regiment till the close of the war; followed him through the civil administration of the Government to the present day, and urged people not to forsake the successful soldier and wise statesman. No President had been so bitterly assailed as Grant—[cheers]—save Washington, Lincoln, or Lincoln—and people should see to it that he was not sent to private life in disgrace. He also referred to the numerous assaults on the President's character, and claimed that nothing was proved against him, not a stain rested on his character. He paid his respects rather sharply to Governor Palmer, Senator Trumbull, and other Illinoisans, and stated that he should make the campaign in Illinois as open and bold one. He charged that the meeting of Schurz, Brown, Trumbull, Palmer, Koerner, and others, at Springfield, on June 26, is to hatch treason and stab the Republican party, which in the past has so highly honored them, and said the Republicans will carry Illinois by 50,000 to 100,000 majority. He gave a most scathing review of General Schurz, dwelling especially upon what he called that gentleman's assumption of political morality, his advocacy of Civil Service reform, etc. He dwelt at some length upon the tariff question, the reduction of taxes by Congress, and other measures of the party, and closed with an eloquent appeal to the people to perpetuate Republican principles and carry that party on to another victory.

After Oglesby's speech, an immense firework, eighteen feet square, with the names of Grant and Wilson in a variety of colored lights, was displayed, with splendid effect. There was a display of rockets and shells, Roman candles, and other fireworks and music, and, altogether the meeting may be regarded as a success. Oglesby was listened to very attentively, and received frequent and hearty applause. The meeting was really quite enthusiastic. Ex-Senator Henderson is now speaking, and, although quite late, the crowd is still very large.

THE FREE TRADE BOLTERS.

NEW YORK, June 22—The *Evening Post* says, editorially, of the ticket nominated by the Fifth Avenue Bolters:

"There is not much reason for believing that the next President of the United States will be Mr. Groesbeck. But whatever others may do, we are not disposed to throw any obstacle in the movement which is as sincere and direct as this."

Frederick Law Olmstead publishes a card, stating that his name was used without his knowledge, and expressing his fears that the Conference should have thought it expedient to take up as a representative of their requirements one who is so completely engrossed in his profession as himself, and so much absorbed in professional duties as he.

PINCHBACK AND PACKARD CONVENTIONS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—The Pinchback Convention refusing the terms of the Packardites, adjourned at Baton Rouge, last night, to meet at noon to-day at the Mechanics Institute in this city. There were forty-two parishes being represented. Resolutions were adopted complimenting Mr. Pinchback for unswerving courage and devotion to the party principles, and that body Convention representing the Republican party of Louisiana, and pledging itself to reform, economical Government, and demanded fair play. Adjourned to meet again on August 9, unless sooner called by the State Central Committee.

The Packard Custom House Convention, at Baton Rouge, nominated William Pitt Kellogg for Governor, on the third ballot. The *Picayune's* special says that, upon the announcement of the first ballot, a wild scene of confusion ensued, the disorder surpassing description. Personal violence was resorted to, and a pistol drawn.

MR. GROESBECK'S POSITION.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The nomination of Mr. Groesbeck has not produced much sensation here. Nothing thus far developed indicates what course he will pursue with reference to the matter. The impression seems to be, if there were a good reason for him at Baltimore, he would give countenance to the movement, but that he would not permit himself to be used in opposition to the Baltimore nomination.

MISSOURI CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The Senate to-day passed a bill dividing the State into thirteen Congressional Districts. A large number of members of the House were present at the time, and the passage of the bill created a considerable sensation among them. Subsequently when the House met and the Senate bill was announced, it met with hisses and applause. The bill was read the first and second time, after which an excited debate ensued.

THE ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 22.—The Alabama delegation to the Baltimore Convention is instructed to vote unanimously for Greeley. The first delegate selected for the State at large was General Withers, of the Mobile *Tribune*.

ANTI-GREELEY DELEGATES.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., June 22.—The delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention from all the wards in this city are strongly opposed to Greeley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DES MOINES, June 22.—The Republican State Convention has been called for Wednesday, August 21, in this city.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A mass meeting to ratify the nominations of Grant and Wilson was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last night. Among the speakers were Senator Nye, E. Delafield Smith, and others. Resolutions pledging the ticket a hearty support were adopted.

The *Express* reports that it has been decided to hold a grand National Editorial Reunion at Baltimore, July 9, of those who favor the Cincinnati movement.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Lord Lisgar sailed from Quebec, yesterday, for Liverpool, and Lord Dufferin is *en route* to assume the Governor Generalship.

—At Michigan City, on Wednesday night, a travelling jeweler was murdered and robbed of $500. An omnibus driver at Niles, Mich., has been arrested on suspicion.

—Reports from Allamakee, Clayton, Jones, Linn, Mitchell, Worth, Howard, Bremer, Vista, Webster, Bremer, and Buchanan Counties, of Northern and Western Iowa, state that 20 per cent more oats and wheat were sown than last year. Prospects are encouraging. Corn is rather back-ward, but a good average yield is expected if the warm weather of the past week continues.

—The strike in the West Albany Central Railroad shops has ended. Nearly all the workmen have returned to work, and the rest will resume on Monday.

—Robert Kirkwood, Superintendent of the Birmingham Passenger Railway, was shot and fatally wounded, at his residence in Lawrenceville, Pa., on Friday night. He was sitting with his family, on his own porch, when a man named Flinders sneaked up and shot him through the head. The alleged cause was the failure of Kirkwood to fulfill a marriage engagement with the sister of Flinders. The assassin was captured.

—A barge of ice, belonging to Messrs. Hickey & Bartlett, of Salem, was sunk near Henry, Ill., on Thursday night.

—The rolling mill at Springfield, Ill., was put in successful operation yesterday.

—The fifty-eighth anniversary of the marriage of Charles S. Boyd, of Princeton, Ill., was selected for a gathering of the old settlers of Bureau County. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd came from Philadelphia and settled at Boyd's Grove in 1830, when their nearest neighbor was sixteen miles away. Stephen C. Paddock presided at the meeting, and a permanent organization was effected.

—General Sherman is at Zurich, Switzerland, and goes to Geneva to-day, where he expects to meet Miss Nellie Grant and party.

Grant's New Stables.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 22 —It has at last been definitely ascertained, by members of the Appropriation Committee, who have especially inquired into the subject, that the $46,000 which it cost to erect General Grant's new stables, came from the moneys appropriated for the erection of the State Department.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, June 23.—This city has been excited by the prevailing epidemic of terrible explosions. This morning, at 6:45, fire broke out in George H. Erkinbrach's chemical manufactory, No. 81 Liberty street, and spread rapidly. Four engines and ten trucks were soon on the ground at work, when a loud report, accompanied by huge jets of colored fire, shot up burning and scalding all within its reach. Members of hook and ladders and of Nos. 4 and 6 engines, who were battling against the fire, were knocked down, burned and scalded about the body by the explosion of vitriol. The shrieks of the wounded and lamentations of women who had intermingled in the crowd, were dreadful. As soon as the fire was extinguished, the wounded were placed in all kinds of vehicles and sent hastily to the Park Hotel. The injured numbered about thirty, nearly all firemen. Three firemen and one woman are reported fatally burned, and five firemen dangerously hurt. The store destroyed was a small one, not more than thirty feet deep. In the rear were stored carboys of carbonic acid and other chemicals, which are explosive at high heat. While the firemen were playing upon the burning mass, an explosion took place, with fearful force. One man was driven from the interior of the store through a door into the street. All of those within the building were severely burned by fire driven into their faces by the exploding gas. The whole end of the first floor room was blown out, and the fixtures, bottles &c., were driven about with the force of powder projectiles. All that remains of the store fixtures is a mass of embers of counters and shelves, mixed up with broken bottles. Before the alarm occurred a man employed in the store noticed a reddish fluid running through from the room overhead, where the servant girl was kindling a fire. She denies that she used kerosene to hasten the flames, but it is nearly certain that she added some chemical compound for that purpose.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

The speeches, last evening, at the indignation mass meeting of Eight-Hour League workingmen, at Cooper Institute, have excited much comment, to-day, by their incendiary character. The principal speech was made by a man named McMakin. He said that when the eight-hour demand was acceded to, the workmen will make a fresh move for their benefit. A Voice—"Six hours," Another Voice—"Three cheers for six hours." [Cheers.] "When the people," continued the speaker, "want to have their wrongs righted, they should rise *en masse*. No matter what the law is. Let all remember Paris in 1793. [Applause]. When, to-day, monopolists were living in luxury and scorning the wants of poor men, but to-morrow dawned, and what a scene! Who, then, were the masters? Was there anything but justice done? [Cries of "no! no!"]. We do not want to draw any blood, but we do not want to be starved or persecuted. But we will be persecuted if we do not show a determined front. Remember, we have a man who shot down people before, and he has a law up in Albany, but won't enforce it in a peaceable manner. But, mind you, he will shoot you down if you let him." [A voice—"That's Bloody Hoffman."] Groans and hisses were repeated again, amid the enthusiasm. The speaker continued: "After a little while it will be necessary for Hoffman and other office-seekers to come and bend the workingman, for he will be a power which all politicians will be bound to respect. We will also be a power which Kelso, Captain of New York, with his army of degraded roughs, will be bound to respect. He respects no one, at present, except those who can regale him with champagne, and line his pockets with greenbacks. It is said that on the morning previous to his ordering his army of roughs to club the workingmen, he at least tasted Steinway's champagne, in the parlor of that worthy. But let him remember that when he touched the men that morning he touched 150,000 of the bone and sinew of the city of New York. This army is now preparing to resist insults, and if again assaulted will hurl back their assailants with a revengeful hand." ["Hear, hear," and "Bravo"]. Can men be blamed who are first starved and then insulted, if they do things that are not lawful? Fifty thousand men may at any moment rise and fatally sting an insulting foe. [Applause.] A resolution passed bitterly denouncing the police of New York.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The events of the past week in financial circles were marked by the prevailing summer dullness. Money has been easy, with light demand. The bank statement is unfavorable, and shows that the banks have made a large increase in their loans in the face of a heavy loss in legal reserves. This was unexpected, but the chromatic passages were superbly done by the reeds, and the general performance showed remarkable discipline and culture, perhaps above the average of the other bands, although their harmony and balance are not so even, the trombones giving a crude fortissimo and supplying blare and noise rather than depth and volume. They were *encored* twice, and replied with a capital accompanied cornet solo and a lively quick march.

THE CURIOSITY OF THE DAY

was a chorus of colored singers, 150 strong, including the Hyer Sisters, and the Colored Jubilee Singers, who sang Mrs. Howe's song, "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord," to the melody of "John Brown's Body." The verse was first sung by the Hyer Sisters, who have rather light but pleasant voices, and then repeated by the 150 voices, and subsequently by the whole chorus, with artillery and organ. The singing of the colored chorus is crude in harmony, but very true in time and key, and remarkably rich and full in tenors and altos. The chorus got a hearty *encore*, amid wild excitement, and was repeated, and John Brown went marching on more noisily and grandly than he ever went before.

Thus has closed the first week, and the Jubilee may be set down as a success greater than the management dared hope for. To-morrow afternoon a sacred concert will be given.

FOREIGN.

THE ARBITRATION.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A Geneva special says the question of indirect claims has been definitely settled in a manner unexpected by any of the members of the Court. The American Agent and Counsel have been instructed to declare that the United States did not seek a money award for indirect losses, but only desired a settlement of the principle. Lord Tenderden, on the part of his Government, called attention to the seventh article of the Treaty, which gives the Arbitrators only authority to consider claims in relation to money award, and submitted that since the United States declared they did not seek a money award for these classes of claims, they could not properly be entertained by the Court.

The American Counsel thereupon demanded judgment on this issue by the Court. The Court will now give its decision, but it is known to have decided against the admission of indirect claims. This judgment will be delivered, it is said, when the Court meets in the Salle de la Reformation, and is reported to be acceptable to both Governments. All the members of the Court have left for Chaumonix. They intend returning on Monday or Tuesday next, when the Counsel on both sides will exchange results of their printed instructions, and arrange the order of business.

During the recess, Lord Granville will negotiate with Mr. Fish on the subject.

It is probable that upon reassembling next Wednesday, the tribunal will adjourn for four weeks, when the sitting of the Court will be open to the public.

LONDON, June 23.—A special despatch from Geneva to the London *Standard*, says the Counsellors for the American Government before the Tribunal of Arbitration have gone to Paris, to return with their families to Geneva.

The *Standard* despatch says everything in connection with this Arbitration betokens a long stay of the English and American representatives at Geneva.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 22.—The Duke DeMontpensier has issued a manifesto in reference to the Crown.

General Cordova, Minister of War, has telegraphed to the Governor General of Cuba that the object of the government in its policy toward that island is to maintain the integrity of its territory and secure a tri umph to the Spanish flag. The Government desires to conclude the war as soon as possible, and completely restore peace throughout the entire island.

Yesterday, for the first time since the outbreak of the Carlist insurrection, a band of insurgents awaited an attack of Government troops. One insurrectionist band, under command of Santana, which was entrenched near the village of Pascalten, in the Province of Navarre, encountered a battalion of loyal forces, and a conflict of five hours' duration ensued. The Government troops at length triumphed, the Carlists being driven from their position. Considerable loss was sustained on both sides.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, June 21.—Cosseting vessels carry a steamer lately, supposed to be the Fannie, discharging cargo of Newitzes into two schooners and several small boats. The schooners afterward headed toward Roman Key, and had many people on board. The steamer headed toward the east. Troops of cavalry are moving on the roads leading from Roman Key into the interior, in order to intercept the cargo, if possible.

MEXICO.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., June 21.—News from Monterey, by mail, to the 17th, reports General Trevino as having expected another force of loan from the people, and all foreigners who are unable or refuse to pay are put on the fortifications to work. The American Consul has protested, without effect, on behalf of the citizens. The United States mercantile houses are all closed, and the city presents an appearance of desolation. The entire revolutionary force is being concentrated there. General Ceballo's government forces have occupied Camargo and Mier, and General Fuero holds Saltillo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 22.—The sentence to death of Marguerite Dixblanc has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

The Cobden Club have called an International Free Trade Congress, to meet here next year. Representatives from the various powers throughout the world are invited to attend.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER

BELLEVILLE, Ont., June 20.—The night express went down past this place at 12:30 this morning, full of passengers, among whom were many ministers of the English Church, on their way homeward from the Synod at Toronto. About eleven miles below Belleville Station the engine jumped the track, carrying death and fearful torture to scores of passengers in the forward cars. The baggage car remained on the track and telescoped the smoking car and second-class passenger car, leaving them on top of the engine, exposed to the escaping steam from the boiler. Here the poor creatures were hopelessly penned for some time, breathing the vapors of death, and suffering all the agony of immersion in a boiling cauldron of superheated water.

O. M. Roddy, an eye-witness, says that immediately after the disaster he went to the second-class car. It and the smoking car were telescoped on the locomotive, the steam from which, issuing from the cars, was so dense that he could see nothing. One after another of the scalded victims were crawling from the openings. Crowbars were immediately put into requisition by passengers from the first-class cars, all of whom escaped injury, and openings were made. Many were found entangled, and were extricated with the utmost difficulty, timbers having to be broken. Five persons were found dead and carried to the roadside, where the wounded lay for nearly three hours, in the most fearful agony.

Dr. Burdette, of Belleville, arrived at this time, and had them removed to the Pullman car. On their arrival here everything was promptly done to allay their sufferings. The medical men of the town were summoned, mattresses procured, and a large freight shed turned into a temporary hospital, where patients received every possible attention from the medical men and their assistants, all premitting in their attentions, while ministers of the Gospel vie with each other in their zeal in administration of their sacred office.

The sight was one to baffle description. The terrible cries of the sufferers rent the ears of the lookers-on, who made every possible effort to grant their requests for relief; and their efforts in the condition many of the sufferers were fearful to witness; whilst prayers and cries of premonition of approaching dissolution were here and there heard. After 1 o'clock, p. m., the number of them passed away,—a happy relief being afforded from their terrible agonies. Those who were least injured walked about, assisted in handling, and conversed freely about the occurrence of the night. The express and baggage car was forced past the broken engine without injuring the express messenger or baggage-master. In the smoking car telescoped the second-class car; the latter in going forward, knocked the safety-valve of the boiler, and remained on the track. The steam so filled the second-class car, which was crowded with passengers, many of them lumbermen *en route* to Quebec. The two first-class cars and Pullman car were comparatively uninjured, and the passengers were transshipped and went East this forenoon.

Sixty-five men and women were fearfully scalded and otherwise injured; six of whom died on the spot, and their bodies were brought to this place. Four more have died since, and are dying, and more than one-third of the injured will not live.

John Hilbert, engineer, was instantly killed, and his fireman badly scalded; one of his legs will have to be amputated.

H. Neilson, conductor, and other train hands, escaped uninjured.

The wounded and dying are lying stretched on mattresses on the floor of the freight shed so much disfigured as to be unrecognizable. Five of the wounded, who were able to walk, left by express train for Toronto.

BELLEVILLE, June 22—EVENING.—Since the report sent this afternoon, twelve more of the injured by the disaster have died, making twenty-three dead now, and others are dying. Medical men say that not more than six or seven of the sixty-five injured persons will recover. The suffering and horror of the wounded is frightful. The killed and wounded are all second-class passengers, the first class escaping uninjured.

MINNESOTA.

Assaulted by Roughs—Important Judicial Position.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, June 22.—Last night, a policeman, named Donnelly, was badly beaten by two roughs, who left him in the street for dead. They afterwards assaulted a lady, and attacked another policeman who came to her rescue. They were arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Judge Dillon, in the United States Circuit Court, rendered a decision, to-day, which indirectly involves the question whether the railroad companies of the State are liable for the old bonds of 1858, known as the $5 000 000 loan. W. H. Newlin and E. C. Hoskins brought suits to recover interest on bonds of the St. Paul & Pacific Road. Their counsel demurred to the answer of the company, and Judge Dillon overruled the demurrer. The question will next be heard on its merits. The decision to-day is not regarded as necessarily making the State liable, although it squints that way.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Why Warden Washburn was Removed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—The following is the report of the Penitentiary Commissioners:

Hon. JOHN M. PALMER, Governor: Your letter of June 17, addressed to the President of our Board, was received. I am instructed by the Board to inform you in answer thereto, that the removal of Mr. Washburn from the office of Warden had, for some time back, become a necessity. He acted entirely independent of the Commissioners, and did not consult them in the most important matters, with frequent changes and alterations in buildings, and had a valuable storehouse torn down without consulting them at all. His sole object which was purchased by the State House Commissioners for the new State House to other parties without notifying this Board, thus subjecting them to the censure of the State House Board and a portion of the public press for acts of which they were entirely ignorant. The removal of the Warden was made after the most mature consideration, and the whole Board have assumed the responsibility of their acts. There is perfect harmony between the Board and the new Warden, who is not likely to be disturbed hereafter.

Respectfully, CASPAR BUTZ, Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE CINCINNATI & TERRE HAUTE

Railway Company,

Desirous of arresting the attention of manufacturers to the advantage of locating manufacturing establishments upon the line of their railway, will give to any reliable party or company or corporation, a bonus of twenty (20) acres of ground for works, and the coal in the farm of the undersigned, about 1,000 acres, in Clay county, Indiana, block coal from three to five feet thick, in the centre of the Hardin, Pope, or Massac County, Illinois, coal fields, at the rate of 1,000 bushels per day, with all orders for merchant iron required for the railway's use for a period of two years.

To any railway car manufactory located upon its line, they will give twenty acres of ground required for the same, the timber from 100 acres of oak timbered land in Owen County, and an order for coal equal to 1,000 bushels per day.

To any car wheel foundery, axle forge, the necessary grounds for works, and liberal orders for their products in this line.

To all other manufacturing establishments ample facilities in the location and successful prosecuting of their works.

Circulars descriptive of the manufacturing points upon the line of the railway will be mailed to any address upon application to

MATT. F. WOOD,
Gen'l Sup't C. & T. H. R. R., Terre Haute, Ind.

War Department.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1872.

A Medical Board will be convened at this office on July 1, 1872, for the purpose of examining various patterns of trusses, and recommending those most suitable for issue to order the use of which was approved May 28, 1872, entitled "An act to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers."

Manufacturers of trusses are invited to forward to this office samples of their respective patterns, with the wholesale price of each, previous to the meeting of the Board.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

AUCTION SALES.

JULY 4TH!

ON THE

WEST SIDE!

Madison, Washington, Elizabeth, and Ada-sts.

THE GREAT ROMAN EXHIBITION, JULY 4,

Romans, Greeks, and Wild Arabs,

On the great pleasure grounds, corner Madison and Elizabeth-sts.

Great Indian Hurdle Race.

Terrific Conflict on Wild Horses between Romans and Wild Arabs.

Great Indian Battle.

Japanese Bare-Back Riding.

The Great Comanche Chief and Daughter.

For full programme look at the Posters of the Day. Remember the Grand Opening, July 4, on the West Side.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

For 5 Nights & Saturday Matinee.

COMMENCING

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Tuesday, June 25.....OURS
Wednesday, 26.....MARBLE HEART
In which Mrs. Anna Cowell and Mr. G. W. Taylor will appear.
Thursday, 27.....PHOEBE'S PERPLEXITY
Friday, 28.....HOWS and ARS of IT, TROVATORE
For the Benefit of Miss Annie Goodall.
Saturday, 29, Farewell Benefit and Re-appearance of Mr. Charles Wyndham.....FRIENDS
Saturday Matinee.....OURS

N. B.—100 transferable tickets, entitling the holder to a Reserved seat for all the five performances and Matinee will be sold at the Box Office and Cobb & Andrews, for $4 each.

Seats can now be reserved at the box office or of Messrs. Cobb & Andrews, Wabash-av.

GLOBE THEATRE.

EMERSON'S

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS,

The Model Troupe of the World.

38 STAR PERFORMERS.

For a Brief Season commencing

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

Grand Family Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Corner Thirteenth-st and Michigan-av.

EMERSON'S

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS

Positively LAST NIGHT at this Theatre.

The Largest Minstrel Troupe now Travelling.

MONDAY EVENING, M. AINSLEY SCOTT'S Great Musical Burlesque of

ILL TRUE BAD DOER.

Tuesday Evening at the Globe Theatre.

GLOBE THEATRE.

COL. J. H. WOOD.....Proprietor.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!

MONDAY, June 24, Benefit of Mr. LECOMPTE, Treasurer of the Wyndham Comedy Company,

THE BONNIE FISHWIFE!

Mr. Lecompte and Miss Annie Goodall, &c. To be followed by the third act of

OTHELLO!

Othello,

FINANCE AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 22.

Local trade and finance matters are working easily. Money is still abundant, and the general trade is active. In the grain markets, prices seem to be settling down to a more legitimate basis. The cliques in both oats and wheat have ... heavily, and the disturbing effects of their operations are likely to disappear soon. The probable effect of this on the grain trade will likely be experienced next week in increased shipments of grain eastward, instead of having elevators filled up with grain held here at too high prices for anybody to buy for legitimate purposes. Gambling in railway stocks is tolerated only because it affects none but the class of gamblers themselves, but gambling in grain is a very different thing, because it stops the trade of the city in one of its most important staples, and in the recent instances has exerted a powerful influence to turn trade to other channels and away from Chicago.

Exchange was firmer to-day, owing to considerable receipts of currency from New York, and was sold between banks at from 25c to 50c per $1,000 discount, though there was little offered at the figures.

THE LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
Banks.	135	...
... National	...	...
... National	110	...
... National	137	...
... National	135	...
... National	127	...
... National	115	...
... National	109	...
... County National	109	...
...Miscellaneous.	162½	170
...City Railway	180	190
...Division Railway	...	100
...Division Railway	110	111
...Palace Car	...	85
...Extinguisher	100	105
...Watch Co.	...	...
...Chamber of Commerce	97	98
...Insurance	107	108
...Chicago City Railway	...	165
...Chamber of Commerce	...	98
...Traders' Insurance	...	108

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending June 22 were:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	3,526,063 61	309,189 26
Wednesday	3,877,138 28	302,491 93
Thursday	3,548,231 40	297,942 24
Friday	3,194,943 24	429,432 94
Saturday	3,805,263 89	222,910 10
Total	$21,334,745 31	$2,064,751 33
Corresponding week last year	$18,708,237 92	$1,993,346 ...

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote buying and selling rates in this market, this afternoon, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119½	119¾
5-20s of '62	115¼	115½
5-20s of '64	114¼	114½
5-20s of '65	116	116½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117	117¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116½	117
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	...	...
10-40s	...	...
United States 5s (new issue)	112½	114½
United States Currency 6s	...	...
Northern Pacific gold 7 3-10s	100 and int.	95@98
...County and Town 10s	...	...
...City 7s	100 and int.	...
...County 7s	100 and int.	...
Exchange	...	113¼
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½@110	109½@110½

LATEST.

New York, June 22—Money easy at 3 to 5 per cent. Sterling steady at 8½@9½.

Gold dull, with a downward tendency, closing at 113¾@113¼. Loans were made at from 1½ to ... per cent for carrying. The clearings were $28,... The Treasury disbursements were $99,... The exports to-day were about $220,000; for the week, $769,242.

Governments were lower in the morning, but closed steady.

States are dull and firm.

The bank statement is unfavorable, showing a loss of $1,586,928 in legal reserve. The banks now hold $9,736,938 above the 25 per cent required by law.

Stocks opened dull and steady, but closed strong, with an advance in some leading speculative stocks of from ½ to ¾ per cent. Erie, Northwestern common, Union Pacific, and C., C. & I. C. attracted the most attention. The Vanderbilt party have been large buyers of Lake Shore and New York Central. Western Union has been strong, but dull.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	119½	Coupons, '67	115½
Coupons, '62	115½	Coupons, '68	117
Coupons, '64	115½	10-40s	111½
Coupons, '65	115½	Currency 6s	114½
Coupons, '65 (new)	116½	New 5s	112½

State bonds:

Missouris	97½	Old Virginias	44
Old Tennessees	74	Old N. Carolinas	31½
New Tennessees	74½	New N. Carolinas	18
Virginias	50		

Stocks closed:

Canton	100	St. Paul	56½
W. U. Tel.	77½	St. Paul preferred	78½
Quicksilver	37	Wabash	75½
Adams Express	97	Wabash preferred	84
Wells & Fargo	84	Fort Wayne	95½
American	80	Terre Haute	20
U. S. Express	75	Terre Haute pref'd	50
Pacific Mail	75½	Chicago & Alton	115
N. Y. Central	96½	C. & A. preferred	114
Erie	50½	O. & M.	45½
Erie preferred	76	C., C. & C.	94
Harlem	119	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem preferred	119½	Lake Shore	96½
Michigan Central	119½	Indiana Central	51
Pittsburgh	122	Illinois Central	136
Northwestern	75½	Union Pacific stocks	38½
Northwestern pfd	90½	Union Pacific bonds	90
Rock Island	115	Cent. Pacific bonds	104½
New Jersey Central	109½	Del. Lack & West'n	107
		B., H. & Erie	3

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 22.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,224	4,364	2,468	3,050
Wheat, bu	3,300	51,180	2,140	7,870
Corn, bu	248,840	294,950	202,836	177,030
Oats, bu	98,007	34,550	184,481	7,570
Rye, bu	700	...	750	1,911
Barley, bu	2,000	1,680	800	470
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	1,100
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	204,727	624,298	94,965
Beef, brls	...	10	180	185
Lard, lbs	...	71	26	280
Tallow, lbs	8,600	79,130	217,130	104,691
Butter, lbs	72,000	19,236	51,600	80,265
Live hogs, No	35,470	111,930	58,669	181,070
Cattle, No	7,368	9,083	2,950	6,508
Sheep, No	3,968	2,214	2,450	1,808
Hides, lbs	190	1,465	...	211
Highwines, brls	138,150	92,860	38,840	76,140
Wool, lbs	20	85	286	400
Potatoes, bu	260,100	415,318	197,008	535,147
Lumber, m	40	1,823	50	410
Shingles, m	8,364	3,786	1,963	2,381
Lath, m	2,465	1,650	2,167	3,029
Salt, brls	757	746	818	353
	2,200	...	1,102	2,196

Withdrawn from store, on Friday, for city consumption: 383 bu wheat, 290 bu corn, 531 bu oats, 448 bu rye. Do during the week: 3,104 bu wheat, 16,664 bu corn, 3,305 bu oats, 4,405 bu rye, ... barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 74 cars wheat, 657 cars and 41 100 bu corn, 91 cars oats, 15 cars rye, 11 (922 cars) 383,050 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding week ending as dated:

	June 22, 1872.	June 15, 1872.	June 24, 1871.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	40,511	35,958	27,976
Wheat, bu	182,831	128,065	318,040
Corn, bu	1,337,487	1416,460	1,369,517
Oats, bu	789,923	862,731	213,652
Rye, bu	8,171	8,407	11,405
Barley, bu	9,830	13,370	2,160
Live hogs, No	54,886	57,204	43,947
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	32,803	41,006	35,762
Wheat, bu	59,928	97,189	415,455
Corn, bu	1,610,818	1,633,659	1,471,719
Oats, bu	617,316	273,695	220,294
Rye, bu	12,180	12,851	4,861
Barley, bu	8,811	22,069	1,210
Live hogs, No	43,690	48,597	35,089
Cattle, No	10,359	12,639	11,621

The leading produce markets were irregular today. Provisions were quiet and steady; while wheat was active and lower. Indeed, in the latter, it looked as if some few operators were fairly wild with excitement, and had succeeded in imbuing many others with a spice of their possessions. Large amounts of grain changed hands, and prices were generally lower. This was a natural sequence of the corner which has so recently been wound up. Collapse always follows the fever, and something like it is as bad as the original disease. The shipping movement was slow. Shippers allege the existence of a conspiracy to keep up the rates of freight above what the market ought to be; and they say that a Committee of vessel men meets each morning to determine the price of freights for the day, and that there is no appeal from their decision. On the other hand the vessel-owners claim that they are doing no more than they have a perfect right to do, and that, if they do combine, they do no more than the shippers have done in times past. In the dry goods market there were no new features to note. For this period of the week business was fair, and, as during the preceding days of the week, the general market was firm. Prices show no material change. Dry goods were moderately active, and values were comparatively steady. In the butter market there was a fair degree of activity, and the prevalent feeling was somewhat firmer, the cooler weather of the past two or three days operating favorably. There was, however, no change in prices, which ranged all the way from 7c for inferior, to 17c for strictly choice. Bagging was firm and in fair request. The cheese market exhibited a fair degree of activity, both the local and interior demand being of a liberal character, and prices were firm at recently noted figures. There was comparatively firm. There was no change to be noted in the coal market. There was a fair inquiry, and prices were firm as previously quoted. Hay continues dull and weak. Hides and leather remain firm and unchanged. In the oil market the only visible change was in the price of carbon, which was a fraction firmer, in sympathy with Cleveland. Paints were in fair supply with a good demand, and former prices were firmly adhered to all around. The demand for lumber at the yards continues active, and a firm feeling prevails generally. The cargo trade was fair, and sales were made to all requirements of the trade.

For Saturday a moderate movement was witnessed in the markets for metals, iron, and nails, and prices were nominally unchanged. Naval stores were dull and easy. Building materials sold to a large extent, and for the leading articles prices tend upward. Broom corn and beans were steady, poultry was dull, and potatoes were more active and firmer. Eggs sold at a range of 11@12c per dozen.

Highwines were in fair demand, and steady at the recent advance. Sales were, 300 brls at 85c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet and steady, there not being much demand, except for oat room. One party offered to engage freight room for 500,000 bu oats to go from the Central Elevators. A total of 10 charters was reported, including several yesterday afternoon, which will carry out 190,000 bu corn, and 80,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 8c for corn, 9c for wheat, and 6c for oats to Buffalo; 13c for corn to Oswego, and 13½c for do to Kingston. Through rates on corn were quoted at 24c to Portland, 24½c to Boston, and 22¾@23c to New York.

Provisions were quiet and steady. There was no demand for pork, except for one or two lots in settlement, but for these yesterday's prices were bid, the general impression being that pork stands no show of going much lower for the present. It is said that the stocks of pork here are principally controlled by one house, and it is not to their interest to knuckle down in prices. Lard was quiet and firm. Meats were quiet, but a shade stronger, the fact of light stocks being sufficient reason with holders for sustaining outside prices. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12 30@12.35; do seller July, $12.47½@12 50; do seller August, $12.55@12.60; do seller September, $12.65@12.70; do seller December, $12.80@12.85. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.72½@8.75; do seller July, $8.80@8.85; summer lard $8.00@8.10. Dry salted meats, 4¼@4½c for shoulders, and 6¼@6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9½@11¼c for summer, and 8¼@9½c for summer. Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders; 7½@7¾c for short ribs; 7¾@7⅞c for clear; 11@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller July, at $12.50; 30 brls mess ordinary at $11.50; 20 brls rump pork at $10.00; 500 tcs lard at $8.77½; 750 tcs do at $8.75; 250 tcs do, seller July, at $8.85; 100 tcs summer lard, loose, at $7.50; 100 tcs do at $7.45; 25 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10½c; 1,000 pcs do, out of pickle, at 9½c; 2,000 pcs green hams on private terms; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 20 boxes do at 4½c; 250,000 lbs short ribs at 6½c; 500 pcs canvassed bacon hams at 11½c; 40 brls city tallow at 8½c.

Flour was very dull, and prices were lower, in view of weakness in New York, and a decline in wheat here. There were literally no buyers. The market was quoted at about $8.50@11.00 for white winter extras; $7.50@9.00 for Minnesota spring extras; $5.75@8.00 for Iowa, Illinois, or Wisconsin do; $4.25@5.25 for spring superfines; and $4.25@4.87½ for rye flour. Sales were limited to 100 brls white winter extras at $10.25. Also 30 tons bran at $11.25 on track.

Wheat was again active, and 4@5c lower, with a much more nervous and irregular feeling than has been noted for two or three days past. There was a general expectation that, after the attempt to run the corner was over, the market would settle down to a point where it could be regarded as legitimate. The last lot of wheat held by the cornerer was sold out yesterday, and all his liabilities in the case are said to have been settled up by friends. But it seems that the lowest point had not been reached. The market was perfectly demoralized this morning at an early hour, large offerings being the rule, principally from parties on whom margins had been called, while New York and Liverpool were both reported easier. Several parties who had stood the decline down to that point with reasonable equanimity grew wild with excitement, and prices fell rapidly, but firmness was subsequently recovered. It is noteworthy that August sold higher than July, for the first time this year; the trading being nearly equally divided between the two months. Seller July opened at $1.28, advanced to $1.38½, fell to $1 29 and then improved to $1 33½, closing at $1.32½. Seller August sold at $1 28@1 33¼, closing at $1 33¼. Seller the year sold at $1.15@1.19, closing with sellers at $1.18. Seller the month sold at $1 27½@1.32¾, closing at $1 32; No. 1 spring was quotable at about the same price. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No 1 spring at $1.30½; 5,000 bu do at $1.28½; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1 31½; 15,000 bu do at $1.35½; 5,000 bu do at $1.30½; 5,000 bu do at $1.30; 5,400 bu do at $1.29; 5,000 bu do at $1 28½; 10,000 bu do at $1 28; 5,000 bu do at $1 27½. Total, 65,400 bu.

Corn was active, though rather less so than yesterday, and declined ½c further, in sympathy with wheat, and for the reason that shippers held off because vessel-owners asked higher freight rates than met their views. Corn was weakened, too, by the fact that one or two parties who were "sore" on wheat were trying to realize on corn, in order to save themselves on the other deal. Towards the close, however, the shippers took hold more freely, encouraged thereto by the speculative firmness exhibited here, and reports of an active demand in New York. Our receipts of corn appear to be on the increase; 657 cars and 41,100 bu were inspected in this morning. Seller July opened at 43c, improved to 43½c, fell to 42½c, and advanced to 43½c, closing at 43½c; seller the month sold at 42@42½c, closing at 42½c; strictly fresh receipts closed at 42½c bid; seller August sold at 44½@45½c, closing at 45½c; seller September sold at 45¾@46c. Cash sales were reported of 36,000 bu No. 2 at 42½c; 54,200 bu do at 42½c; 15,000 bu do at 42¼c; 144,000 bu do at 42½c; 12,000 bu do at 42¾c; 19,000 bu do at 42c; 11,200 bu high mixed at 43½c afloat; 2,400 bu rejected at 38½c; 3,200 bu do at 38c; 4,000 bu do at 37½c; 8,800 bu do at 37c; 800 bu yellow at 43c; 1,200 bu do at 42½c; 400 bu no grade 30c. Total, 312,000 bu.

Oats were more active, but 2@2½c lower, owing to a weak New York and excessive offerings here. It is feared that the oats now here cannot be worked off by the time that new oats come into the market, and New York is equally depressed by the fear that the large stocks there will be precipitated upon her. Cash oats opened at 29½, fell to 28c, and closed at 28½c. Seller July sold at 28½@29½c, closing at 29@29½c. Seller August sold at 24@28½c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu at 29c; 5,400 bu at 28½c; 2,600 bu at 28½; 18,400 bu at 28½c; 10,000 bu at 28½c; 2,600 bu at 28c; 1,800 bu rejected at 25½c; 600 bu by sample at 30c. Total, 148,800 bu.

Rye was dull, and again lower, being almost unsalable. The only transaction reported was the sale of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 63c.

Barley was dull and nominally unchanged, at 49@50c for No. 2, and 44@45c for No. 3.

The frescoing of the new Chamber of Commerce bids fair to be a great improvement upon that in the former structure. The designs are highly elaborate. The central ellipse, 20 by 30 feet, will give a view of the sky. North from this will be a panel representing Mercury and Ceres, the genie of Commerce and Agriculture. The opposite panel will represent the fine arts in the persons of Apollo and Minerva. The ceiling will show the coat of arms of the State of Illinois, and the arms of the United States will appear on the wall adjacent. The most imposing portion of the frescoing is, however, intended to be two scenes, one showing Chicago before and after the fire, and the other representing the burning city, with the Angel of Mercy above, bearing relief to the sufferers. The work will be executed by P. M. Almini & Co.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the grain markets were moderately active, but weak. We note sales of 15,000 bu wheat, seller July, at $1.33½; 20,000 bu do at $1 32½; 30,000 bu do, seller August, at $1 33; 20,000 bu do at $1.32¾, both closing at the inside; 150,000 bu corn, seller August, at 45½c; and 50,000 bu do, seller July, at 43¼@43½c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 22.

BUTTER—There seemed to be a firmer feeling in this market. Under the influence of the cooler weather of the past few days, and the low prices prevalent, buyers are taking hold with more freedom, and, although the receipts continue large, there is greater confidence on the part of holders, and there is no longer a disposition to effect sales at any material concession. The supply will soon begin to diminish, and for choice grades better prices may be expected. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 15@17c; fair to good grades at 12@14c; inferior to common at 7@11c.

BAGGING—Grain bags are meeting with a fair and steadily increasing demand, and the market is strong with indications of a further advance. Other goods in the line rule quiet and steady. We repeat our quotations: Stark, 40@40½c; Grabampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 36c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market for building materials presented few new features. Trade was active, and a firm feeling prevailed generally. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble, dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $8.00@11.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, for which a deduction of 36 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.60	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.50
30x50 to 32x52	...	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	...	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	...	32.00

BROOM CORN—The inquiry was less active, yet prices ruled firm as follows: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock: $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—Following are the quotations now ruling: $2.40@2.60 for fair to choice medium, and $2.60@2.80 for navy.

BERRIES—Raspberries in light supply and prices firmer. Strawberries ruled firmer, but the bulk of sales were made at 10c. Gooseberries dull sale. Sales 12 cases black Raspberries at 15c; 15 cases at 12½c; 1 case red at 25c; 1 case do soft at 12c; 10 cases choice St. Joe strawberries at 12½c; 10 cases at 11½c; 260 cases at 11c; 40 cases at 10½c; 860 cases at 10c; 240 cases at 9½c; 50 cases at 9c; 40 boxes (¼bu) Gooseberries at 80c; 20 bu do at 80c@$1.00.

CHEESE—For this period of the week the inquiry for this staple was of a liberal character, and prices—so far, at least, as prime goods were concerned—were held with firmness. The stocks are full, and generally of good quality, the cheese now coming forward being unusually fine. We quote: New York factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 11@12c; Western factory, 11@12c.

COAL—There is a noticeable increase in the demand for this commodity, as there seems to be a growing belief that prices have already reached their lowest point, and many are now laying in their winter's supply. Prices are firm as follows: Lehigh lump, $10.00; Lehigh prepared, $9.00; Lackawanna, $8.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Trading in this class of goods continues on a limited scale, there being little or nothing doing on local account. Prices remain firm, as the stocks are extremely light. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lbs	2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.35
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	3.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.85

COOPERAGE—The market was fairly active, and prices ruled steady, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels 45@48c; staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour heading, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@23.00 per m.

CHERRIES—Supply moderate and met with a fair demand. Sales 20 boxes (¼ bu) at 75c; 110 boxes do, small at 50c; 40 bu at $3.50; 12 cases sweet at 15c.

EGGS—Were in better demand at a range of 11@12c per doz. The supply is good.

FISH—Were reported active, without change in prices. The prevailing feeling, however, was easy. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.25@9.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.25@7.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; No 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; George's cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—With the exception of a slight reduction in the price of prunes, there were no changes in values. Only a light demand exists, at the following quotations: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8¾@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9¼@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; Michigan, 11@11½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples in fair supply and sales rather slow. The first consignment of pears was offered on the market to-day, and sold at $1.75 ₱ (¼ bu) box. Sales 130 boxes (¼ bu) apples at 90@1.00; 10 boxes (¼ bu) pears at $1.75.

GROCERIES—Our leading jobbers reported a good business doing, and a firm, healthy tone pervades the market both for staple and fancy groceries. The stock of refined sugars is light, and as the active season is now just opening it seems probable that prices will not go materially lower, even should the "strike" terminate at once. Syrups were firm, as are also coffees, rice, and, in fact, nearly all articles in the list. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25@26c; choice Rio, 25½@26c; prime do, 25@25½c; good do, 24½@24½c; common do, 23@23½c; Singapore, 25½@25½c; Costa Rica, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25@25½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8½c; Carolina, 9¼@10½c.

SUGARS—Powdered and crushed, 14½@15c; granulated, 13¾@14c; A, standard, 13¼@13½c; No. 2, 12¾@12⅞c; B, 12¾@12½c; X C, 12¼@12½c; C, 12@12½c; yellow C, 11@11¼c; choice brown, 10½@11½c; prime brown, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 10@10¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8¾@8⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 75@80c; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@55c; extra, 60@65c; New Orleans choice, 70@75c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 22@23c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; White Lilly, 6¾@7c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—No improvement was visible in the condition of the hay market. The demand was again small, and prices continue weak and unsettled. The following were the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@15.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Dealers report a steadily active demand, and prices remain firm, as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 60@70c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers reported a fair demand on local account, and prices are nominally unchanged:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5	@ 5 9-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates	
Light band	6	@ 6 3 10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10 @ 6 6-10 rates	
Oval	5 6-10 @ 5 9-10 rates	
Round and square	5	@ 5 9-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9 10 @ 5 2 10 rates	
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6¼	@ 6¾ rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@ 9 rates
German plow steel	10½	@ 19 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@ 13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@ 12 rates

LEATHER—In this department of trade there were no changes to note. The demand was reported fair, and the prices given below were fully sustained:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@	43
Kip, ₱ lb	60@	1.00
Kip, veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	26@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	26
Collar, ₱ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	35@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@	34
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate, sheet zinc, and copper, were in good demand, and held firmly at the following range of prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 40c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 17c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; 100 wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—... to a moderate extent upon the basis of $5.25 rates: 60d, $5.25; 8d ₱ keg, $5.50; 6d, ₱ keg, $5.75; 4d, ₱ keg, $6.00; 3d, ₱ keg, $6.75; fine 3d, ₱ keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common, ₱ keg, $8.00; clinch, $7.50.

NAVAL STORES—This market was quiet at former figures:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 18@	20
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17@	19
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21@	23
Marline, ₱ lb	20@	23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17@	19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00@	6.37½
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.50@	7.00
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50@	6.12½

OILS—Carbon was firmer, at 23½c. Other oils were comparatively steady as previously quoted. The general trade was only fairly active, the principal demand being on local account. Prices ranged as follows: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 68c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; do strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 65@68c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—Remain steady and firm at former rates. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—Trade was quiet at former figures. The supply is good. Live chickens, $4.00@4.25 per doz; live turkeys, 9@10c.

POTATOES—New grades were in active request and firm, at the advance we had yesterday: 40@65c for Western, and 20@30c for mixed Western. New, $1.50@2.00 per bu to $4.00@5.00 per brl.

SEEDS—The market was fairly active, but firm on all varieties except timothy, which was easier. They rate as follows: Millet at $1.15@2.25, and Hungarian at $2.25@2.50; Timothy at $2.60@2.66 for fair to good; $2.80@2.85 for prime; clover at $6.00@6.25; buckwheat, $1.00@1.40.

SALT—Was in good demand on shipping account at the following quotations: Saginaw fine, $1.75; Onondaga fine, $1.75; coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy without bags, $3.00; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

TEAS—Business was dull, and values were nominally unchanged. We repeat our quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—This market was quiet, and prices were generally weak. We repeat our list as follows:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 50@60c.

VEGETABLES—Sales 20 doz choice asparagus at 40c; 10 doz do at 15c; 40 doz cabbage at $1.25; 190 doz do at $1.00; 50 doz do at 80c; 60 doz extra large St. Louis at $1.50; 50 doz carrots at 25@35c; 20 doz soup bunches at 40c; 5 brls turnips at $3.50; 100 bu string beans at 50c; 5 brls beets at $4.00; 8 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls onions (one lot) at $3.55; 10 brls retailed at $4.00@4.25; 30 boxes (1 bu) at $1.25; 10 boxes tomatoes at $3.00; 12 boxes do at $1.75; 30 bu Southern peas at 50c.

WOOD—The following prices are current: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was a fair demand, and prices were steady at the following range:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@61c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@65c
Washed, coarse	57@58c
Unwashed, fine	38@42c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	44@47c
Tub-washed, prime condition	72@75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@70c

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 22.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	8,364	1,963
Shingles, m	2,465	2,167
Lath, pieces, m	757	818

CARGOES—The demand was fairly active for Saturday, and prices were well sustained. A ... sawed shingles and lath were steady at yesterday's figures.

Following are the prices now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$	3.00
Ludington, ₱ m		2.75
Pentwater, ₱ m		2.50
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.00 @	2.25
White Lake, ₱ m		2.50
Grand River, ₱ m		2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, per cord		3.00
Railroad ties		.10
Two Rivers—lumber, ₱ m		3.25
Ahnepee—wood, ₱ cord		3.75
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.09 @	.10
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½ @	.04½
Ahnepee—shingles		.25
Menominee		3.00
Oconto	3.75 @	4.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$18.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.10@18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11.75@12.00
Shingles	2.75@3.00
Lath	3.00
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales were as follows:

Cargo brig Cherubusco, from Millsburg, 25 m ft timber, 20 ft and over, at $17.00; 30 m ft joist, scantling, and edgeboards at $12.50; 25 m ft common boards and strips at $13.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Robert Howlett, from Grand Haven, 85 m ft strips and boards, at $16.00; 20 m lath, at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Fanny and Floy, from Grand Haven, 85 m ft strips and boards, at $16.00; 20 m lath, at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Wm. Aldrich, from Manistee, 80 m ft timber, on contract; 115 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.00. Sold by E. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Liberty, from Muskegon, 90 m ft common mixed, at $13.00 for inch and $11.50 for two inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Pilgrim, from Muskegon, 95 m ft short joist and scantling, at $11.50; 40 m ft boards, at $12.50; 4 m ft selects, at $28.00; lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr New Hampshire, from White Lake, 80 m ft, at $15.00 for strips, and $12.50 for boards. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo City of Chicago, from Oconto, 270 m ft strips and boards, at $15.00; 120 m lath, at $3. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo scow Selma, from Grand Haven, 97 m ft coarse boards and strips, at $12.50. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo scow Dan Hays, from Manistee, 156 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr White Oak, from Manistee, 153 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

the general demand continues active, and prices ruled firm at the appended range:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38.00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@23.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@18.00
Pickets, square	18.00@20.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@3.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

We now quote as follows:

A or star shingles	$3.00 @3.25
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending June 22.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 22.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,158	7,673	20
Tuesday	3,136	10,738	227
Wednesday	2,077	15,333	1,150
Thursday	2,553	9,982	1,170
Friday	2,068	7,386	190
Saturday	461	6,450	...
Total	14,458	57,497	2,781
Last week	17,157	57,215	3,171
Week before last	17,559	63,050	3,474
Week ending June 1	15,808	70,668	4,273
Total, 4 weeks	64,927	248,430	13,642

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,990	5,810	...
Tuesday	992	6,590	...
Wednesday	1,301	4,968	...
Thursday	1,864	10,389	...
Friday	...	...	...
Saturday	9,959	2,450	...
Total	8,497	37,646	...
Last week	12,365	42,705	461

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
	—Per 100 lbs—	
To New York	.80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.75	90
To Albany	.75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	.45	55
To Dunkirk	.42½	53
To Cleveland	.30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	.25	30

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken:

Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double deck car, per car	21,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—The past week has witnessed no decided change in the general features of the market, the demand continuing small, and prices remaining weak and unsettled. The receipts have been somewhat smaller than during last week or the preceding one, but there were some 2,000 stale cattle, which swelled the supply to large proportions, and made it so largely excessive that buyers were enabled to arrange prices pretty much to suit themselves, and a steady depreciation was noticeable. Common to fair grades have suffered most, because of these descriptions the daily arrivals largely consisted, but the decline in the upper grades was, in most instances, sufficient to entail severe losses upon sellers, 25@37½c scarcely covering the reduction. Cows, rough, thin stock, and grass fed cattle generally, are "off" fully 50@62½c per 100 lbs as compared with the prices current last week, and the tendency is still downward. In addition to the liberal receipts of thin native stock, large numbers of Texas cattle are now arriving, and, if the present rate of supply is maintained, prices within the next six months may be expected to recede to somewhere in the neighborhood of $2.00@3.50 for common to choice. Stock steers have met with some inquiry and have been salable at $3.50@3.75 for common thin roughish lot of from 700 to 900 lbs average, and at $4.00@4.50 for fair to good droves, averaging from 860 to 1,050 lbs. Cows sell anywhere from $2.75 for poor, to $4.50 for choice—chiefly at $3.00@4.00. The market has been liberally supplied with veal calves, and a material decline has been sustained in all descriptions below choice; which have held their own pretty well. We quote common thin coarse heavy, at $3.50@4.00, and good to choice light at $5.00@5.75. Texas cattle are selling slowly at $2.50@3.00, for through droves. Aside from meeting the wants of "Kinzie street," there is little inquiry for them.

To-day the market was lifeless, there being no considerable demand from any quarter. Prices, though without further quotable change, were decidedly weak, and had holders attempted to force sales, concessions would have had to be made. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.65 @6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.00 @6.40
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75 @6.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25 @5.65
Medium Class—Common to medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.80 @4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50 @4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @3.00

HOGS—During the first half of the week the market ruled quiet, with prices very steady and uniform, at $3.10@4.00. Later the demand improved some, and, under lighter receipts, the market became stronger, prices gradually working upward until $3.80@4.10 has been reached—an advance of 10c per 100 lbs.

To-day trade was reasonably active and the feeling was firm. The receipts were liberal, for a Saturday, but there were buyers for all the offerings and at fully 5c advance on yesterday's prices, sales making at $3.80@3.85 for common; at $3.90@3.95 for medium to fair, and at $4.00@4.10 for good to choice, with a car-load or two of extra at $4.15. The market closed firm at the above quotations. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
84	222	$4 00	68	203	$4 10	60	251	$4 00
52	218	4.10	54	200	4.05	60	189	4.15
46	198	4.05	100	245	4.10	60	205	4.10
63	213	4.10	105	260	4.10	60	190	4.05
67	214	4.10	76	173	3.85	178	200	4.10
29	210	4.10	112	200	4.05	47	192	4.05
54	209	4.10	62	200	4.10	56	199	4.10
56	260	4.00	68	182	4.10	78	198	4.10
39	279	3.90	47	200	4.00	47	316	4.05
60	200	4.05	22	228	4.10	117	209	4.10
35	246	4.00	52	216	4.10	51	211	4.05
36	255	3.80	45	223	4.10	55	238	4.10
50	220	4.05	14	325	3.80	61	200	4.10

SHEEP—The demand has been small, and wholly confined to supplying the wants of the local trade, so that light as have been the receipts the demand has been fully met and prices have ruled weak and lower. The closing prices are, $3.00@3.75 for common; $4.00@4.50 for medium, and $4.75@5.50 for good to choice. Lambs are inquired for at $3.00@4.00 per head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 22.—Consols for money, 92¼; consols for account, 92¼@92⅜; bonds of '62, 91; bonds of '65, 91¼; bonds of '67, 91⅛; 10-40s, 89½.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 11¼; Orleans, 11½@11⅝. Sales 8,000 bales speculation, and export 1,500 bales. Breadstuffs dull; red winter wheat, 12s 8d. Flour, 28s. Corn, 26s 9d. Cheese, 61s. Cumberland middles, 28s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—In dry goods everything is quiet, even for Saturday. The *Bulletin* says: "Everything appears to combine, at present, to render trade quiet. Among the causes at work are the high cost of staple articles of produce, the impetus given to the laying in of stocks by retailers last season on that account, the over-speculation in certain classes of imported goods, the disturbing effect of strikes, and the chances of a short moderate business being done, during the fall, on political accounts. Of these, the two first appear to claim the most attention, as lying most directly at the root of the evil."

In foreign goods business is at a standstill. Burlaps are quoted as follows: 7½-oz, 10c; 8 do, 10½c; 9 do, 11c; 10 do, 11½c; 12½ do, 11⅞c, being a reduction of ½c since the last alteration in values. It is proposed to add an additional day to the holiday time of this year among dry goods men, as compared with last year, and to close stores from Wednesday eve, July 3, until Monday morning, July 8. The state of trade invites the relaxation this season.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 22.—COTTON—Quiet and firm; middling upland, 26½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and heavy; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.50@6.15; common to good extra, $6.65@7.00; good to choice, $7.05@7.90; white wheat extra, $7.95@9.40; St. Louis, $8.10@12.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and steady; receipts, 29,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.58@1.60; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.61@1.63, latter for choice. Rye dull; Western, 86c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn active, closing steady; receipts, 158,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 62@64c; sail do, 65@66c. Oats more active, closing firmer; receipts, 97,000 bu; mixed Western, 45½@47c; Ohio, 47@50c.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 90c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 14@16c.

HOPS—Quiet and firm; 1871, 25@65c; 1870, 10@30c; 1869, 10@18c.

LEATHER—Quiet and steady at 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; superfine pulled, 70c; extra do, 65@66c; tubbed, 77c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 16½@19½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 8¾@9c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses dull. Rice steady at 9@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 55@55½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; mess, $13.25@13.30; prime mess, $12.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams, 9½@12c; shoulders, 5¼@5½c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@15c.

CHEESE—Heavy; new, 10@13½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1.39; No. 2, $1.35. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 28c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed, 40c. Rye steady; No. 1, 62c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 52c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c; Oswego, 14½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and 3c lower; extra, $1.67@1.68; No. 1, $1.62@1.64; amber, $1.58. Corn steady at 47c. Oats in good demand at 33c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red, $1.60; No. 2, $1.53. Corn dull and unchanged at 50@51c. Oats dull at 38c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and firm at 20½@21c for car lots, and 21½@22c for trade lots.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota family, extra, $7.75@9.25; Indiana and Ohio, $9.25@10.00. Wheat dull; red, $1.95@2.00; amber, $2.00@2.05. Rye nominal; 90@93c. Corn depressed; yellow, 66c; mixed Western, 65c. Oats quiet; white, 46@48c.

WHISKEY—91c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—COTTON—Dull and drooping; low middling, 24@24½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, sales medium, $9@9½c. Corn meal firm at $3.35. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 47@48c.

Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 22—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; extra white Michigan, $1.68; No 1 white Michigan, $1.62; amber Michigan, $1.57½. Corn dull; high mixed, 50½c; white, 52@57½c; no grade, 43½c. Oats dull; No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 34½c; Michigan, 38c; rejected, 32c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 3½c; Oswego, 7½@8½c; Kingston, 8c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, June 22.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; low middling, 24c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand; Western superfine, $6.50@7.50; do extra, $9.25@9.60; family, $9.25@11.00. Wheat dull; Western, $1.95@2.00. Corn dull and nominal; mixed Western, 65@66c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 45@46c. Rye quiet and firm at $1.00@1.05.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $13.50. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 5c; rib sides, 6½c; clear rib, 7c. Bacon in fair jobbing demand; shoulders, 5½@6c; rib sides, 7½c; clear rib, 7¾@8c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@13½c. Lard dull; 9c for Western.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm; 90c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and lower. Corn quiet at 60c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping, especially medium and low grades. Wheat, no market. Corn dull and shade lower; No. 2 mixed, 41½@42c. Oats dull, unsettled and lower; mixed on track, 31@32c. Rye dull and lower at 60c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; bulk meats firm. Bacon firm and good demand for jobbing and order lots; shoulders, 5½@5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾@7⅞c. Lard dull; country lots, 7½@8c.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—BAGGING—Quiet and unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; low middling, 25½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour inactive; extra family, $6.75.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet; $12.00 cash; stock mess pork here, 10,860 brls. Bacon in fair order demand; sugar cured hams, 12@12½c; bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7¾@7⅞c; clear sides, 7⅞@7½c asked for round lots, packed. Bulk meats steady; 4¼@4¾@6½c, and 6¾@7½c for loose. Lard quiet and steady, at 9@10c.

WHISKEY—Higher; 86c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 22—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red, $1.65. Corn dull and drooping; 48@49c. Rye dull and drooping; 80@85c. Oats dull and unchanged; 37@40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; regular, $12.25. Lard—Summer, 8½c; winter, 8¾@8⅞c. Bulk meats in light demand, but holders firm; shoulders, 4¼@4½c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear sides, 6¾@6⅞c. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders, 5½@6c; sides 7½@7⅞c for clear rib and clear.

WHISKEY—In fair demand, and higher, at 86c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—HAY—Dull and declined; prime, $26.00@28.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull; 6¼@7¾@7½c.

SUGAR—Dull; good to fair at 8¾@9c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 24½; sight, ¾ premium; gold, 113¾.

COTTON—Dull; sales 150 bales nominally good ordinary at 22¼c; low middling, 23¼c; middling, 24½c. Receipts, 58 bales. Exports, Cronstadt, 460 bales; New York, 1,924 bales. Stock, 26,174 bales.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVALS.........June 22.

Schr New Hampshire, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 10 lath.
Schr G. G. Grey, Muskegon, 112 m lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Argo, Muskegon, 4,000 railroad ties.
Schr Kearsarge, Ellison Bay, 100 cds wood.
Schr J. Bean, Jr, White Lake, 125 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 126 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 82 cds wood.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr R. J. Sanborn, Pentwater, 160 m lumber.
Schr Corlett, Pentwater, 50 m lumber, 60 m square timber.
Schr Belair, Ludington, 160 m lumber.
Schr Selma, Grand Haven, 95 m lumber.
Schr Montcalm, Oswego, 3,523 brls salt.
Schr H. Greeley, Horn's River, 56 cds wood.
Schr Mary Booth, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, 240 m lumber.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 40 cds oak.
Schr Spray, Saugatuck, 40 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Nero, McCarthy's Point, 45 cds wood.
Schr Ira Sea, Three Rivers, 60 m lumber, 160 m lath.
Schr Levi Grant, Oconto, 161 m lumber, 195 m shingles, 75 m lath.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, 95 m lumber.
Scow Adda, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Scow Harmonia, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Scow Silver Cloud, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Scow Restless, Grand Haven, 45 m lumber.
Scow Orion, Muskegon, 1,200 railroad ties, 40 cds bark.
Scow Wm. Moore, Port Clinton, 22 yds gravel.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 85 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Barge M. Grob, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Stmr Merchant, Buffalo, 472 bars railroad iron, 1,000 brls salt, 100 sacks salt, and sundries.
Bark E. Corning, Erie, 1,067 tons coal.
Bark Nelson, Erie, 860 tons coal.
Schr Kate E Howard, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Tom Paine, Saugatuck, 800 railroad ties.
Schr C. J. Magill, Cleveland, 610 tons coal.
Schr Spy, Kenosha, 10 yds gravel.
Prop Raleigh, Buffalo, light.
Bark Menominee, Manistee, 230 m lumber.
Schr Rob't Howlett, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Suamico, 210 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 87 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 105 cds wood.
Schr Richard Mott, Oconto, 195 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr L. Ludington, Sister Bay, 140 cds wood.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Newhall, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr J. Hibbard, White Lake, 2,300 ties.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 100 cds wood.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 115 tons iron ore.
Scow Sea Star, Keeler's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber, 500 m shingles.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 30 bxs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 15 bxs fish, 184 pkgs butter, 5 bdls sheep pelts, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber, 10 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Bark E C L, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Bark Tanner, Erie, 840 tons coal.
Schr Miami, Erie, 500 tons coal.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Little Point Sauble, 25 m lumber, 4 m railroad ties.
Schr R. B. King, Madison's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Coral, Hamlin, 95 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 150 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Elva, Windmill Pier, 50 cds wood.

CLEARED.........June 22.

Prop Thomas A. Scott, Erie, 60,000 bu oats.
Prop Cuyahoga, Duluth, 75 brls flour, 16 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Prop City of New York, Port Huron, 13,000 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 4 bales broom corn, 120 hams, and sundries.
Bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 45,500 bu oats.
Bark Two Fannies, Buffalo, 29,665 bu corn.
Schr Thomas Parsons, Kingston, 24,550 bu corn.
Schr Wm. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 25,490 bu corn.
Schr Onondaga, Buffalo, 50,000 bu oats.
Schr Henry Fitzhugh, Kingston, 19,200 bu corn.
Stmr Raleigh, Buffalo, 75,000 bu oats.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 2,000 bu wheat and sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 72,000 bu oats, 16,469 bu corn.
Schr Donaldson, Buffalo, 30,100 bu corn.
Schr Wm. Grandy, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Schr Jennie Mullen, Kingston, 13,057 bu corn.
Barge Gladiator, Manistee, 300 bu oats.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 250 green hides and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 90 bu corn, 26 green hides, and sundries.
Schr Kate Lyons, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Cecilia, Kingston, 20,427 bu corn.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 4 casks hams and sundries.
Scow Blackhawk, Lincoln, 650 bu oats and sundries.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 22.—UP—Props J. S. Fay, Roanoke, and Winslow. Schrs D. P. Rhodes, Oak Leaf, Frontier City, Correspondent, Golden Rule, Belle Walbridge, Floretta, Neshota, K. Richmond, and G. D. Norris.

DOWN—Props Gordon, Campbell, and Potomac. Bark Hemisphere. Schrs Hattie Johnson, Fred Morse, Cambridge, Danforth, Oriental, Dacotah, Fayette, and Brown.

Wind—Northeast.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 22.—We note the following engagements: To Oswego, 13c on corn. To Kingston, 13½c on corn. To Boston, 24½c on corn. To Portland, 24c on corn. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo—Yesterday p m—Donaldson, Baldwin, Grandy, Crossthwaite, prop Mohawk, all corn at 8c. To-day—Prop. Plymouth, oats at 6½c. From Milwaukee to Oswego—Delos DeWolf and Lamb wheat at 14c. To Kingston—Cecelia and Parsons, corn at 13½c.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—Grain freights are quiet and entirely nominal at 8½@9c for wheat to Buffalo and 14c to Oswego. The schooner J. E. Gilmore takes a cargo of wheat to Kingston at 15c. Few vessels offer at present, but the demand from shippers is not pressing.

Miscellaneous Notes.

IMPORTANT TO CANAL BOAT MASTERS—Harbor Master Steele has received the following notice from the Board of Public Works. He, by the Board of Commissioners, is ordered to see that the same is enforced: "Not more than six canal boats will be permitted to be towed in one tow through the Chicago River or its branches."

WIND—Last evening, E., N. E.

WAGES—Same, $1.75 per diem.

LAUNCH—The Lake Ontario, the second of the new propellers for the new company known as the Lake and River Steamship Company, was successfully launched at Port Dalhousie on Tuesday afternoon. Her dimensions are reported at 140 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 10½ feet hold, in its shortest depth. She was built by Messrs Andrews & Son, who have already laid on the same stock the keel of a new propeller for Captain Pollock. They are also building a large barge for the lumber trade for Messrs. Graham & Co.

SALE—The schooner Mary B. Hale has recently been sold by Messrs. Lockwood & Byron, to Capts Robt. Anderson and Frazer, of Buffalo, for the sum of $11,000, half cash, and balance in one year.

CLEARED AGAIN—The bark Racine was compelled to return to port some ten days since on account of a bad leak. She has been on dock and put in good condition. Her cargo of railroad iron was reloaded, and she yesterday again departed for Duluth, her place of destination.—*Buffalo Advertiser, June 21.*

WELL EARNED—Complaint has been made relative to the unreasonable advance adopted as the card rates this season, over last, by the river tugs at Detroit. But if the tugs will include as a part of their service, towing well out into both lakes, Huron and Erie, they may well earn the advance. A recent instance is reported where a tug came down the lake to within about 100 miles of this city for a tow of vessels, which she towed into Lake Huron, a distance of 200 miles, at the card rate for river towing.—*Ibid.*

BARGE OCEAN—All efforts for raising this barge, which lies in about 9 feet of water near the Dummy Light, having failed, a contract has been made with the Coast Wrecking Company, who will soon commence operations.

NEW SCHOONER—Mr. Arnold, at the South Saginaw shipyard, has on the stocks a schooner of the same size and model as the D. K. Clint, lately built at the same yard. The new vessel is to be the exact counterpart of the Clint, and is for the same parties.

A DIVORCED WIFE'S REVENGE.

Assassination of a Southern Poetess.

From the New Orleans Times, June 18.

The upper part of the First District was yesterday afternoon thrown into a state of great excitement by the particulars of a most outrageous and murderous attack upon Pearl Rivers, the newly wedded wife of A. M. Holbrook, Esq., who is now lying at the point of death. The real name of the lady, by which she is unknown to the reading world, is Eliza J. Poitevent, and it is but a few weeks ago the marriage took place, and the lady received the congratulations of her friends.

Jennie Bronson, the woman who made the attack, is the former wife of Mr. Holbrook, from whom he is divorced by regular decree of Court.

About twenty minutes before the attack was made, a closely veiled woman, subsequently ascertained to be Jennie Bronson, was seen standing on the corner of Orange and Constance streets, looking toward Magazine street, evidently expecting the arrival of some one. Growing impatient, she walked up Constance and around to the rear of Mr. Holbrook's residence. This was about one o'clock.

The house is one of a row, is two stories in height, placed somewhat back from the street, with a handsome garden in front, the parlor on the lower floor, projecting into a bay window. Knowing, from her former life, the surroundings, the exits and entrances to the mansion, Jennie Bronson, with a tread like a cat, stealthily crept through the back gate, crossed the yard, ascended the stairs into the hallway, directly over the lower passage, with a fell and murderous intent. Pearl Rivers, unconscious of danger, stood in the room at the end of the hall, up stairs, making her toilet in front of the bureau, or, rather, was "dressing for dinner." Jennie Bronson advanced, and covered her head with a pistol. Pearl Rivers turned and saw the woman with the pistol levelled, the sight bursting upon her vision like an apparition. The crack of the pistol and the sudden turning of Pearl Rivers were simultaneous, and one—two—three shots were fired in an instant at her unfortunate head, the assailant looking like a demon in her hate, all three shots taking effect. It may have been the instinct of self-preservation, or perhaps the quick prompting of a woman's impulse, but for some reason Pearl Rivers, small and fragile as she is, rushed toward the murderess and grappled with her, large and powerful as she was, wresting the pistol from her grasp, while its barrels were yet heated and smoking. Then the rage and fury of the assassin knew no bounds. In a frenzy, and while the powers of the assailed young lady were gradually departing from her, the woman seized the ornamental vases and bottles on the bureau, and crushed them, one after the other, upon her head, raining blow after blow, cutting a deep gash in the forehead, another over the ear, a third on the crown, from all of which the blood poured, mingling with that from the pistol-shot wounds previously given, and Pearl Rivers would undoubtedly have been killed but for the arrival of a third party. This was a good, strong Irish woman, who, hearing the noise of contention, rushed up the stairs and pinioned back the arms of the virago, rendering her powerless for more harm, while she ground her teeth in impotent rage.

While she was struggling with the servant, Pearl Rivers darted down the stairs and out of the house like a flash, and into the house of Mr. Rainey, calling upon the family, for God's sake, to protect her. Jennie Bronson turned to wreak her vengeance on inanimate things. Her dress and hair were covered with Pearl Rivers' blood. She tore the young wife's dresses out from the armoirs and strutted in them as at a masquerade; she broke mirrors and toilet sets; she descended into the yard, and, seizing an ax that lay in the woodshed, rushed with it into the house, and, making for the grand piano, hewed the fine work of it into bits; she dashed open the cover, and with several sturdy and vigorous blows with an ax, cut the delicate chords of the sounding board, and rendered the beautiful instrument worthless; she attacked the plate glass mirrors and smashed them into splinters. Turning round and seeing the table just laid out for luncheon, with the crockery and table-ware upon it, she destroyed that in blow after blow, strewing their broken fragments about the floor in every direction. From the storeroom she seized the champagne, and, opening a bottle, drank its entire contents almost at a gulp; destroying everything upon which she could lay her hands, and sparing nothing beautiful or artistic with which the mantels were covered, and ruining the interior of one of the most tasteful and well-decorated houses in the city, including the oil paintings which hung upon the walls, and the chandelier pendent from the ceiling, as well as the carpets under foot. The police arrived to find the interior of the house in ruins, the whole neighborhood aroused, and the woman only at rest from sheer exhaustion of all her powers. She was afterward taken to the police station in a cab.

When the excitement was all over and Pearl found herself among friends, physicians were sent for, the first being Dr. Nicholson, who said there was no danger, but Dr. Stillé was also called, and by this time the reaction from the flush of terror had set in, and the poor young lady lay prostrate in a state of absolute torpor, so that the news came in last night that her life was hanging by a thread. Perhaps before this reaches the eye of the reader the worst will have happened, and the fair young poetess of our lowlands, whose sweet songs are immortal, will have passed away. We hope not. There were two deep wounds, it was afterward discovered, one a deep gash in the scalp, passing from the frontal bone and making the circuit of the head; the other on the left temple, where it is impossible at present to tell whether or not it is a bullet-wound or the gash of one of the bottles. The house on Constance street last night was almost like the house of death, and those who came and went trod noiseless and with hushed breath.

It is evident that two of the bullet wounds have produced very dangerous injuries, which, should they not prove mortal, the blows upon the head made with the perfume bottles leave little hope of her final recovery. Jennie Bronson, the would-be assassin in this fearful domestic drama, is a woman of singular beauty, but of violent and intemperate passions. Her wedded life was a scene of incessant disturbance, and it was only when her furious temper was no longer to be borne, that her husband resorted to the alternative of a divorce. When, some time afterward, he sought peace and happiness with "Pearl Rivers," she swore a bitter revenge, saying both should feel the effects of her vengeance. How faithfully she has carried out this threat, the events of yesterday attest. She was arrested by Police Officer Dorsey, and carried to the Pacanier Station, where she was locked up. In the evening she was visited by a number of acquaintances and members of the press; but she refused to talk freely of the occurrence, and desired to make no statement, saying that she left all things in the hands of Providence, and trusted only in God's mercy.

From the New Orleans Times, June 19.

The handsome, and by no means uncultivated cause of the above terrible misfortune, was met by Mr. Holbrook during the war, and, being of a social disposition and apparently ready to receive the attentions of gentlemen, his advances were encouraged. They travelled together, became intimate, and at length Jennie Bronson went North. Mr. Holbrook met her again, at the New York Hotel, during a summer tour, and the intimacy was resumed. She then represented herself as a widow, and the daughter of an eminent attorney. When Mr. Holbrook was about leaving New York, she sent for him to her room, and demanded that he should marry her. Upon his refusing, Jennie swallowed an immense dose of laudanum, and, lying down calmly, informed him that she had but two hours to live. A physician was sent for, but she refused utterly to permit a stomach-pump to be applied, and so worked upon the feelings of a naturally credulous gentleman that he at length consented to marry her. A priest found conveniently near was summoned, the ceremony was performed, a stomach pump was applied, and the woman recovered. That day Mr. Holbrook, after making liberal appropriations for her support, left for New Orleans, it being agreed that she should remain in New York. He had not been long in the city when Mrs. Holbrook, selling her furniture, came South. She stopped at Havana, and finally, greatly to Mr. Holbrook's surprise, reached here, and taking rooms at the St. Charles, summoned him to her presence. A series of violent quarrels, in which he was maltreated in the grossest manner, was very shortly afterward the result of their meeting, and Mr. Holbrook was compelled to seek a private lodging. She ferreted him out, entered his apartment, cut up his clothes, and, in fact, acted so maliciously that proceedings for a divorce were instituted. A reconciliation followed; and, in another quarrel, she went to his house, on Hevia street, broke the mirrors and furniture, and, when the man in charge of it attempted to eject her, she bit him so severely that to this day he bears the mark of her teeth.

There was another reconciliation and then another quarrel in the editorial room of the *Picayune*, in which Mr. Holbrook was severely bitten. Proceedings for divorce were again instituted, but when the cause came to trial the litigants were off on a bridal tour and it was dismissed. So the matter went on for years, and finally, in consideration of certain emoluments, she left forever.

They met again at the North, where Mrs. Holbrook, conspicuous as the best dressed woman of the resort, again attracted her husband, and both returning to the city went to housekeeping. They lived peaceably together for some time, but the trouble again breaking out a few months ago, suit for divorce was instituted in the Eighth District Court. Upon being served with the process, she wrote a contemptuous reply to the plaintiff's attorneys, (Messrs. Mott & Semmes,) which was filed, and then went North. Judgment was rendered in Mr. Holbrook's favor, and about a month ago he married.

Jennie Bronson is the daughter of an oysterman doing business near Harlem, New York. While separated from Mr. Holbrook she amused herself by writing squibs for the newspapers, and, we believe, at one time succeeded in entering the Hotel Dieu as a Sister of Charity. She is a handsome, stormy woman, with jaws like a tigress, a fine figure, and at times most attractive.

The Very Extremity of Love.

The quarter of the Rue d'Enfer, Paris, has been thrown into commotion by a dreadful occurrence. A young girl named Adele Toussaint has been for about a year past betrothed to a soldier named Snidon. The marriage seemed decided on, when, all of a sudden, the mother told her daughter that she must give up all thought of the union, and, after formally dismissing the intended bridegroom, closed her doors against him. The young man made many attempts to obtain an interview, but in vain. Furious at such treatment, he went to the street, and, watching until Madame Toussaint went out, he got up to the door of the apartment and rang. The young girl was greatly surprised at the sight of her lover, and became alarmed, when he closed the door, and exclaimed: "You have repulsed me; you are now in my power!" So saying, he seized her, and, meeting with much resistance, drew out a poniard and stabbed her three times in the body. Covered with blood, she fled, shrieking loudly, to her room, whither the murderer pursued her, and struck her a fourth time, and then turned the weapon on his own person, giving himself two wounds in the breast. By this time the neighbors were aroused, and both the assailant and his victim were conveyed to the Cochin Hospital, where the girl soon after expired. Snidon is expected to survive, and to be guillotined if he does.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
†Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*9:00 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:29 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 6:15 p m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p m	‡6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†3:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	†5:20 a m

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:20 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	8:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	*8:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*5:30 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*8:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*6:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:45 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*9:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*9:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*9:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*2:15 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:15 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	10:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 p m	*8:55 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

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Job Printers.
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Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
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C. H. FARGO & CO., 84 and 86 Madison, cor. Market.
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C. M. HENDERSON & CO., ... and 255 Wabash-av.
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Monday Morning, June 24, 1872.

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ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

Liberal Republican Convention,

Held at Cincinnati, May 1, 2, and 3, 1872.

[Official Copy.]

Address to the People of the United States.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Constitutional Government, and the liberties of the citizen.

The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities.

He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage; they have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of, as was pre-eminently instance of the Southern people by restoring to them these rights, the enjoyment of which is so indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to revive a patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism and stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people.

Resolutions.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion which was, finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the Constitutional limitations of power.

5. The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the Civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a place of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the revenue necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are, in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of these subject to the people in their Congressional Districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign powers, to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

POLITICS, NEWSPAPERS, AND DRY GOODS.

The Grant organs of Chicago all publish the following resolution, which they say was adopted by the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois, on the 20th of June:

Resolved, That the course of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is such as to forfeit the confidence and support of the Republican party of Illinois; and we earnestly recommend to County Committees and Republican Clubs, and to those who may desire to subscribe for Chicago papers, the *Inter-Ocean*, *Staats-Zeitung*, *Evening Journal*, and *Evening Post*, as current, faithful advocates of true Republican principles.

The value of this resolution depends upon the value due to the opinions of the authors of it. Who compose the Committee? Here is the list:

UNITED STATES COLLECTORS.
1. S. A. Irwin, Collector Internal Revenue, Chicago.
2. Robert D Noleman, Collector Internal Revenue, Centralia.
3. A. C. Mathews, Collector Internal Revenue, Pittsfield.

UNITED STATES ASSESSORS INTERNAL REVENUE.
1. Thomas J Kinsey, Assessor Internal Revenue.
2. James Fishback, Assessor Internal Revenue.
3. W. H. Barlow, Assessor Internal Revenue.

UNITED STATES POSTMASTERS.
1. W. W. Sellers, Postmaster at Pekin.
2. Thomas Goodspeed, Postmaster at Joliet.
3. George S. Bangs, General Mail Agent United States Post Office Department.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORIES, NATIONAL BANKS.
1. Thomas J. Turner, Chicago.
2. John S. Wilcox, Kane County.

WHISKEY INSPECTORS.
1. P. H. Pope, partner of Dan. W. Munn, United States Whiskey Supervisor of State of Illinois.

COUNTY OFFICE-HOLDERS.
1. James P. Root, County Attorney, Cook County.
2. James M. Bradley, County Clerk, Rock Island.
3. E. A. Holbnert, District Attorney, Twenty-Fourth Circuit.
4. Caleb B Boyce, Supervisor.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS—DEEPER IN OFFICES GENERALLY.
1. Charles B. Farwell, Chicago.

RECAPITULATION.

Collectors of Internal Revenue	3
Assessors of Internal Revenue	3
Postmasters	3
United States officials	3
Partner of Whiskey Supervisor	1
County officers	4
Member of Congress	1
Total office-holders	17

These constitute two-thirds of the Committee. We are not able to-day to state how many of the nine other members are office-holders; but these are enough to indicate to the public the motive as well as the impudence of these pensioners upon the public treasury in attempting to tell the public what papers they should read, or with what newspaper establishments they should have business relations.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE cares nothing whether Messrs. Farwell, Stillwell, Wilcox, Needles, and their associate office-holders, advise the public to have no business relations with this paper or not; but we want to give these gentlemen an opportunity to explain whether they want politics carried into the dry-goods trade, and into banking; and whether they want to have the line drawn in all business matters, that confidence is due only to those who support Grant. If they had confined themselves to an expression of opinion as to what constitutes Republicanism in a newspaper, we might have entered upon an argument to show that the Cincinnati Platform is a better expression of Republican principles than the Philadelphia Platform, and that Horace Greeley is a better Republican than General Grant. But they have gone beyond this, and sought to advise all "those who may desire to subscribe for Chicago papers." This authorizes us to inquire whether the same test is to be applied to the dry goods trade, to the banking business, and to trade and industry in general. Is Mr. Farwell supposed to advise the people of Cook County to buy dry goods of no merchant who supports Greeley? Is he ready to hang out a sign over his own store: "No goods sold to Greeley men?" Or does he want the supporters of Greeley in the Northwest to raise a cry against his house, and in favor of Field, Leiter & Co., Hamlin, Hale & Co., Keith Brothers, etc., etc.? Do the eminent bankers who have signed the resolution want the supporters of Greeley to withdraw their deposits and go somewhere else? If that is the way the line is to be drawn, we are ready to help draw it deeper. There are scores of dry goods establishments in this city, and there are national and private banks in all parts of the State, and many of the proprietors of both kind of establishments support and will vote for Horace Greeley. Do Mr. Farwell and his friends mean to advise the public that it is not safe to deal with any commercial house in Chicago, or bank in the State, whose proprietors are not supporters of Grant and Wilson; and that the support of Horace Greeley, in opposition to Grant, is enough to "forfeit the confidence and support" of any Republicans in Illinois, or elsewhere, who may have to purchase dry goods in Chicago, or deposit their money in banks.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is not, and never has been, published under the direction of any committee of office-holders. It is published for those who want it, and they are fully competent to decide for themselves whether it has ever forfeited their respect and confidence. The action of these office-holders, and their associates, is nothing more than an act of attempted official interference in matters of private business, which we hereby rebuke in the interests of the public.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S POSITION.

The points made by Carl Schurz in his speech to the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference, in New York (as they have filtered through the net of secrecy sought to be thrown around them), opened with the statement, substantially, that the Liberal movement is founded on principles which are so much more important than candidates that the momentum given by them to the candidates is now irresistible and admits of no change to any other candidates. Had Messrs. Bryant, Godwin, and the Free Trade League been as active in shaping the Cincinnati movement as they now are in trying to reshape it, he thought they might have secured the nomination of other candidates at Cincinnati. He left it to be inferred that, had others been nominated, they would have enjoyed the benefit of the tidal wave of popular opinion which has set in in favor of Greeley and Brown, perhaps in a higher degree than they; that the Southern and Democratic press and conventions would have come out as enthusiastically for Adams as they have for Greeley, and that two-thirds of the delegates to Baltimore would at this instant have stood pledged to Adams and Greesbeck, as they now are to Greeley and Brown.

This, however, is not certain. Adams represented nothing whatever relative to Amnesty. He had stretched out no hand of friendship and fraternity to the South. Nor did he represent anything in relation to Impartial Suffrage, or Civil Service Reform. He may or may not be a Revenue Reformer, but his views on that question have never assumed any prominence. He is, however, a gentleman and diplomat of statesmanlike character and world-wide reputation. He had committed one error which militates against his sagacity as a politician. He had evidently underestimated the depth, power, and momentum which the Liberal movement would assume. His letter to David A. Wells shows this. He had uttered no word of sympathy with the sufferers from carpet-bag rule. It is quite possible that his name might have been received coldly at the South; that his nomination, compared with that of Greeley, would have proved a mistake. But, whatever might have been its chances, Messrs. Bryant, Godwin, and Stallo show, by their present tardy activity, that they also underestimated the depth and power of the Liberal movement. Had they foreseen that it would have grown into the power it is to-day, they would have sent a thousand Free-Trade delegates, if it were necessary, to control the vote of New York in the Convention. They lacked this prescience. Hence, the Greeley crevasse, which, at its inception, they might have controlled, has now swept over so large an extent of country, with such a depth of current, that the *Evening Post* may sail on its tide or may go ashore, but it cannot command the flood back to its starting point. Horace Greeley, however, unlike Adams and Bryant, comprehended the elements of the present campaign, not only when the Cincinnati Convention met, but for a year in advance of that event. His acts and speeches show this prescience, which is a most important requisite of statesmanship.

The most important point which Senator Schurz advanced was the necessity of the breaking up of party despotism, if we would have any reform in Government. This reform, he declared, must precede all others. It requires a leader of political courage—the courage to know the right, and to say and do it. Carl Schurz possesses this courage. Horace Greeley possesses it. The bravest soldier and most successful General may be lacking wholly in political courage, may be the merest tool of party hacks, without an independent idea, or the will to execute one if he had it. Mr. Greeley is not of this class. Even his eccentricities show that he possesses moral and political courage.

The evils of party despotism can only be appreciated by those who have tried to press upon Congress reforms which they knew that not only three-fifths of the people, but of Congress, favored. Under the caucus system, the Republican caucus must favor a policy before it can be carried, even though the minority opposing it in the caucus, added to the Democrats opposing it, might constitute a majority of the Senate in favor of the measure. In other words, before a financial or other reform can be carried, it is not only necessary that a majority of Congress shall favor it, but that a majority of those who voted to suppress the Rebellion shall favor it. On the other hand, to pass any bad measure, or to suppress investigation into any corrupt act, it is usually only necessary that the Republican caucus shall favor it, even though the majority in Congress may oppose it. This blocks beneficent legislation and favors special jobs.

In electing State, County, and City officers, the absurdity of party despotism is still more aggravating. The most important questions before a State at all times should be those concerning State affairs, leaving the National Government to run itself. Suppose the questions to be, whether there shall be a change of management in the Penitentiary; whether education in the common schools shall be compulsory; whether mortgages, and other debts, should be deducted from the property subject to taxation against the debtor; whether a militia system shall be maintained or abandoned; whether the sale of liquor shall be prohibited, licensed, or left free; whether the State credit shall be pledged for public improvements, &c., —is it not absurd that all the representatives who are to vote on these questions shall be chosen, not with reference to their views thereon, but with reference to the views they entertained ten years ago concerning the National question of carrying on the war?

Aldermen, Judges, Assessors, and even Commissioners to lay out a park, are selected, in 1872, purely on their opinions concerning the war of 1861-'65! The party conventions, which meet to decide whom the people may elect to fill these offices, are based on the assumption that all men who held a certain opinion concerning the war of 1861-'65 are fit for Judges, Sheriffs, Aldermen, etc., in 1872. Thousands of dollars are paid for nominations in these conventions, knowing that whom they nominate the people must elect. We need not argue that such a despotism of bummers is as ignoble and dishonorable as it is needless and absurd. Or that no reform in Legislation or Administration is possible until this bummer despotism is broken up. To state the situation is to prove it. Every intelligent voter must see that true Reform waits for the demolition of Party Despotism.

CO-OPERATION AND STRIKES.

A notice appeared in this paper a few days ago, calling a meeting to consider the propriety of forming a co-operative base ball club. Base ball organizations have, it appears, fallen into the hands of Capital. A number of men combine and form a company with $5,000 cash capital. They employ a company of base ball players, and send them forth to travel over the country. These players get anywhere from $20 to $60 per week and travelling expenses. They give as many joint exhibitions with other clubs as they can each week. The proceeds of each show are divided between the performing clubs. The manager receives this money, which is paid into the treasury. A good club, that will draw well, and can get up matches with other good clubs, will in a season make considerable money; that is, it will earn enough to pay all salaries and expenses, and divide among the stockholders from 50 to 400 per cent profit. The players are the laborers, the "workingmen;" the stockholders are the capitalists. The idea has at last occurred to the base ball players that they might be their own capitalists, and, in addition to their salaries, have the large dividends. Rational as this policy seems, it will not, probably, ever be carried out. The reason is, that, when the players come to decide upon their respective merits, they will never agree. And this same reason hinders or prevents co-operation in hundreds of other occupations where it is equally practicable. So long as Capital pays wages, there is no great difficulty in the employed workmen demanding equal wages for each man. The superior workmen are in the minority. In every crowd of one hundred mechanics there are at least ten to whom the employer would gladly give 50 per cent more wages than to the others, but this is forbidden by the ninety. The Union fixes the standard of membership, and the inferior workman must get the same wages paid to the best. But in a co-operative association this unjust rule would be discarded. There each man would be paid according to the precise value of his earnings; while one man would earn one dollar, others would range from ninety down to thirty cents; and, in the division of profits, the man who earned the most would get the largest share. Hence, that business is not popular. The man whose skill and industry are not above the average prefers to battle with Capital, rather than engage in a contest with the skill and perseverance of his associates, and, therefore, he will not listen to co-operation, and prefers to strike for equality of wages with those of his own craft whose labor is worth twice as much as his.

In nearly all mechanical productions the capital needed is merely that sum which will purchase material, pay for the needed machinery, and pay wages until the sale of the product is made. This aggregate of capital is not greater than is often lost in a single strike by fifty men. If, instead, therefore, of going on a strike for a hundred days, leading, during that time, reckless lives, and then going to work without having attained the end sought, these fifty men would unite their earnings for the same length of time, they would be prepared to begin work as their own employers. One of their first rules would be to fix the wages of each according to its actual value; that being determined, each man would work for himself,—knowing that his share of the common profit would be in exact proportion to the value of his labor contributed. This system of co-operation is objected to for the other reason, that the man who wasted material, or did not earn the wages he received, would not be tolerated by his fellow-workmen; while, under the system of getting wages from Capital, these little things are not considered culpable. Nor would the drinking or otherwise dissipated man have any favor shown him in the honest hive of co-operative labor. The drones would be lifted out. The workman who has to divide the common wages with his fellow-workman will not permit himself to be imposed on, nor will he do the work of two men for the pay of one. Hence, in the proportion that superior workmen are fewer in number than the others, so is the principle of co-operative labor—or of each workman getting the precise portion of production belonging to him—unpopular among the very men who insist that they are the slaves of Capital, and denied a fair share of what they produce.

During the recent strike in New York, 40,000 men discontinued work. The wages of carpenters, cabinet-makers, and common laborers averaged $18 per week each. Assuming that 20,000 of these men have each lost four weeks' pay, we have the following startling financial result of the strike:

20,000 workmen at $5 per day..$	60,000 per day
360,000 per day equals.....	360,000 per week
$360,000 per week equals.....	$1,440,000 for 4 weeks

This is what has been thrown away. It is so much money abstracted from the year's income of these men. Had one-half of it been hoarded, it would have enabled the larger portion of these same men to have united and become their own employers, receiving the whole product of the labor and capital employed in their respective shops.

The New York *Evening Post*, in attempting to give, editorially, a statement of what was said at the New York Conference, represents the Southern delegates as saying: "Gentlemen, we are Southerners; the South is a ruined country; our States have been pillaged; our homes have been burnt; our friends have been killed. For five years we suffered from war; for five years we have been suffering from despotism. Who is the despot? General Grant. Give us anybody to beat him. You have given us very little for many years. Give us at least this sweet morsel of *revenge*."

The word "relief" should be substituted for "revenge." From first to last there was nothing indicating, however remotely, any desire for "revenge." What the Southern delegates unanimously asked was relief from oppression and plunder; and they unanimously claimed that, with Horace Greeley as the candidate, they could attain that relief, and had no hope for it otherwise. Not a word concerning revenge was uttered by any person; such a thought was foreign to the whole spirit of the meeting.

Mr. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, remarked, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference, that the South wants *moral emancipation*,—emancipation from an old brood of wrong ideas,—and that, since the nomination of Horace Greeley on the Cincinnati Platform promised to awaken her from this stifling nightmare, he (Mr. Watterson) would do nothing to arrest or retard the promised cure. This sentiment, coming from an earnest young man, who had worn the Confederate uniform throughout the war, and faced death on many battle-fields for the Lost Cause, is said to have had an almost electrical effect upon the Conference.

Another Corner Broken.

The corner in wheat has followed that in oats, and in the same way. Both have collapsed, almost simultaneously, and entailed great loss upon the persons who had essayed to engineer them through to a termination that should be profitable to themselves, without caring for the loss that others might suffer.

The history of the wheat corner is instructive, though it teaches the old lesson, with one or two new features. Two or three men combined to buy up all the wheat in Chicago, and to purchase also from short sellers a number of options for wheat to be delivered during the present month. The calculation was, that the short sellers would be obliged to pay a very wide difference in settlement of contracts which they could only fill by purchasing the wheat from the parties to whom it was due. Apparently there was a good prospect of success. The receipts of wheat here were small, and it was estimated that Great Britain would be obliged to buy the wheat at whatever prices might be asked for it.

But "the best laid schemes," etc. The principal operator was a new-comer on 'Change, with plenty of money, but little experience in the ways of the Board of Trade. His associates broke faith with him by selling out at a time when he least expected it; there was no demand for the wheat for shipment, as the same grade of grain could be obtained in Milwaukee at five or six cents per bushel less than the price here; and the near approach of harvest, with the prospect of a good crop competing with full stocks of old wheat, made it impossible to keep up prices. Added to this was the fact that a corner in oats was being operated at the same time, and the combined effect was such a block upon the wheels of trade as to cause a universal outcry against the monopoly. Then Capital took the alarm, and pecuniary aid was withdrawn, in addition to the lack of moral support. The conclusion of the matter was, that, on last Friday, three days after the collapse in oats, the would-be wheat-cornerer found himself without a bushel of wheat, and just about $150,000 in debt. By outside assistance, he was enabled to pay off his liabilities, without sacrificing his real estate, and to retire from the field in an honorable manner. He is at least entitled to the credit of having met all his obligations promptly, and without evasion; which is more than can be said of the majority of those who have failed in the foolish attempt to corner the produce markets.

It is probable that the commerce of Chicago will not soon be again interrupted in this way. The same lesson of failure has been taught before, but during the past week it was inculcated with a double emphasis, and will make the impression more lasting. The majority of the more experienced operaters did not need to be thus instructed. They have been through this school of experience, and learn each year to place less and less confidence in their own ability to govern the markets in their own interest. It is the less practised operators who are the most positive: a temporary success in that direction will often lead them to utter ruin.

Americans Physically.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Only yesterday did the communication signed "Medicus," in your paper, meet my eye. The assertion contained in it is incorrect.

Buffon and Cuvier, the French savans, had a theory that all animals, man included, degenerated on the North American continent.

Franklin—during his mission to France—and some other Americans were dining in Paris with a party of Frenchmen eminent in literature and science, when the subject of American degeneracy was started. After some discussion, Franklin requested the company all to stand up. The Americans were the tallest and largest in the room. Our grizzly bears, moose deer, mastodons, etc., could be produced in further refutation of the French argument.

Being interested in this subject, while travelling very leisurely through Europe I was led to institute comparisons with the natives of the different countries where I happened to sojourn. I came to this conclusion,—that the skeleton of the average American man was larger than that of the man of any other country. No men in Europe can compare in size and strength with Kentuckians, Tennesseeans, Virginians, and men of some other parts of the country: and I am fortified in this assertion by the evidence of Dr. Russell, of the London *Times*, who, when walking by a regiment of Tennesseeans in line, found the top of his hat hat about even with the chins of the soldiers. I for one, time in England and Europe, my eye rested on the typical John Bull as portrayed by *Punch*. They are very scarce,—as scarce as the caricatured Yankee.

An extensive farmer in this State informed me that he had frequently employed English and American laborers in the harvest-field and elsewhere, and invariably the Americans would exhibit greater strength and endurance; and this is the general verdict in this neighborhood. The Americans who carry their pedigrees back to a period coeval with the early settlement of the country show the best physique.

Of this I am sure. You will meet in Europe—England especially—a larger proportion of *little* men than in this country. The London dock laborers are certainly very inferior specimens of the race. We have been too apt to see things through English spectacles,—naturally enough, perhaps, all things considered; but it is high time we were emancipated from this kind of vassalage. We must not think that we are degenerate, merely because the English say so; and as for the loss of this boat-race, I recall the fact that, some years ago, the Captain of an English frigate lying in New York harbor, challenged one of our naval officers to a race between their respective pinnaces. The challenge was accepted. The American, with a picked Yankee crew, beat his opponent with ease. JOHN SMITH.

CHICAGO, June 20.

Wisconsin Medical Society.

FOND DU LAC, WIS., June 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Wisconsin State Medical Society concluded a pleasant session to-day. It is pronounced a session of profit. W. H. Van Dusen, of Mineral Point, was elected President; E. L. Griffin, of Fond du Lac, Vice President; J. T. Reeves, of Appleton, Secretary and Treasurer.

Lady Beaconsfield, better known as Mrs. Disraeli, is said to be on the point of death. She is an able, ambitious woman, and has always been her husband's most efficient ally. Of her undinching zeal in this there is a curious story extant. When Disraeli was Prime Minister, he had a very important speech to make, which would, perhaps, decide the fate of the Ministry. After a restless, troubled day of preparation, he entered his carriage with his wife, and accidentally closed the door on her hand, nearly crushing two fingers to the bone. She bore the pain quietly, resolved that he should not be diverted from his great aim by any thought or fear concerning her; talked of his speech during the long ride to the Houses of Parliament; bade him good-bye with a smile; and fainted. When he came home triumphant, he learned for the first time of his wife's hurt and heroism.

The carpet-baggers are selling their property at auction with great rapidity. One-seventh of Arkansas has been sold for taxes. The Legislature of South Carolina passed, in March, an act enforcing the immediate collection of the unpaid taxes for 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. Under this law, great landed estates, which have yielded nothing during the last four years, and so, of course, have paid nothing, have fallen under the hammer. In many cases, no purchaser could be found. In the rest, the prices obtained were merely nominal. The Boston *Globe*, a Grant organ, remarks in regard to these results of the outrageous rule of the Grant carpet-baggers: "South Carolina has been peculiarly unfortunate since the war. Perhaps the best thing South Carolina can now do is to rid itself of all the elements that have induced this unfortunate state of bankruptcy." *Perhaps* it is.

Prominent among the supporters of Clayton and Grant, in Arkansas, are the officials of Hempstead County, in that State. The County Clerk has stolen one-fifth of the school-fund. The County Judge has indulged in a little habit of deciding cases in which he himself was the plaintiff, and deciding them always in one way. The Probate Judge has allowed claims on condition that he should have a percentage thereof. The whole Clayton Ring of officials has been hard at work plundering the people, and has stolen as much, proportionately, as the Tammany Ring. The Grand Jury of the county has just reported this state of things, and added the pleasant intelligence that other counties are in no better condition, and some of them are in a worse one.

Professor Pepper, who invented the celebrated optical delusion of "Pepper's Ghost," which had such a successful run a few years since, announces a new lecture on popular science, in which he promises to imitate accurately all the principal feats of the Spiritualists. Tables will dance and violins will float in the air at the word of command. A few such lectures would deal heavy blows at the ignorance that delights in the "physical manifestations" of so-called Spiritualism. Meanwhile, it is an exceedingly noteworthy fact that Alfred Wallace, the rival of Darwin, a man whose whole life has been spent in an honest, utterly unprejudiced search after truth, is a firm believer in the English medium, Home.

The banquet, which closed the proceedings of the late National Convention of the Sons of Temperance, in this city, closed itself with the toast (drunk in strong lemonade): "Personal Liberty Leagues—Satan's Own." It is really very injudicious for these believers in total abstinence to call names in this reckless fashion. It merely proves their entire inability to see that to this, as to every other question, there are two sides. The persons who compose our "Leagues" may not all be saints, but it is very certain that they are not all the private property of this Satanic Majesty. Calling them so is by no means calculated to aid the Sons of Temperance in their endeavors to do good.

Some capitalists of Belgium have built an enormous hotel for the sole use of their employes. For about thirty-five cents a day, a man can get a comfortable room, good meals, only one of which, however, is of meat, and a certain amount of washing during the week. It is as yet uncertain whether the experiment will pay. Whether or not it will directly, it will certainly do so indirectly, by making the men more efficient, and by creating strong bonds of union between them and their employers.

The Administration press expects to see wonders wrought during the coming campaign by the fervid eloquence of Hon. Henry Wilson. No doubt the Senator is eloquent, but he has passed his prime. He never can excel the speech in which, in a moment of inspiration, he said: "By the light of these burning shanties, the Teuton and Celt may read the certain doom that will overtake them in the attempt to compete with the native-born American for political supremacy on this Continent."

The *Woman's Journal* says, of the Philadelphia Convention: "The Presidency was of course. With all those war echoes rolling through the Academy, there could be none other than the Captain's name. The Republican party is an *army* still, till the last shred of conquered prejudice is won." And yet women—a few of them—think that they all have enough political knowledge to vote intelligently.

Mr. Edward C. Towne has written to the New York *Tribune* that any man who wishes an "immortality of pure renown" has only to "take his check-book and write quickly, to the order of 'The President and Fellows of Yale College, in New Haven,' the sum of $5,000,000." As no New Yorker has hastened to buy the promised immortality at the price proposed, the offer is probably open to the whole country.

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To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Wisconsin State Medical Society concluded a pleasant session to-day. It is pronounced a session of profit. W. H. Van Dusen, of Mineral Point, was elected President; E. L. Griffin, of Fond du Lac, Vice President; J. T. Reeves, of Appleton, Secretary and Treasurer.

Lady Beaconsfield, better known as Mrs. Disraeli, is said to be on the point of death. She is an able, ambitious woman, and has always been her husband's most efficient ally. Of her undinching zeal in this there is a curious story extant. When Disraeli was Prime Minister, he had a very important speech to make, which would, perhaps, decide the fate of the Ministry. After a restless, troubled day of preparation, he entered his carriage with his wife, and accidentally closed the door on her hand, nearly crushing two fingers to the bone. She bore the pain quietly, resolved that he should not be diverted from his great aim by any thought or fear concerning her; talked of his speech during the long ride to the Houses of Parliament; bade him good-bye with a smile; and fainted. When he came home triumphant, he learned for the first time of his wife's hurt and heroism.

The carpet-baggers are selling their property at auction with great rapidity. One-seventh of Arkansas has been sold for taxes. The Legislature of South Carolina passed, in March, an act enforcing the immediate collection of the unpaid taxes for 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. Under this law, great landed estates, which have yielded nothing during the last four years, and so, of course, have paid nothing, have fallen under the hammer. In many cases, no purchaser could be found. In the rest, the prices obtained were merely nominal. The Boston *Globe*, a Grant organ, remarks in regard to these results of the outrageous rule of the Grant carpet-baggers: "South Carolina has been peculiarly unfortunate since the war. Perhaps the best thing South Carolina can now do is to rid itself of all the elements that have induced this unfortunate state of bankruptcy." *Perhaps* it is.

Prominent among the supporters of Clayton and Grant, in Arkansas, are the officials of Hempstead County, in that State. The County Clerk has stolen one-fifth of the school-fund. The County Judge has indulged in a little habit of deciding cases in which he himself was the plaintiff, and deciding them always in one way. The Probate Judge has allowed claims on condition that he should have a percentage thereof. The whole Clayton Ring of officials has been hard at work plundering the people, and has stolen as much, proportionately, as the Tammany Ring. The Grand Jury of the county has just reported this state of things, and added the pleasant intelligence that other counties are in no better condition, and some of them are in a worse one.

Professor Pepper, who invented the celebrated optical delusion of "Pepper's Ghost," which had such a successful run a few years since, announces a new lecture on popular science, in which he promises to imitate accurately all the principal feats of the Spiritualists. Tables will dance and violins will float in the air at the word of command. A few such lectures would deal heavy blows at the ignorance that delights in the "physical manifestations" of so-called Spiritualism. Meanwhile, it is an exceedingly noteworthy fact that Alfred Wallace, the rival of Darwin, a man whose whole life has been spent in an honest, utterly unprejudiced search after truth, is a firm believer in the English medium, Home.

The banquet, which closed the proceedings of the late National Convention of the Sons of Temperance, in this city, closed itself with the toast (drunk in strong lemonade): "Personal Liberty Leagues—Satan's Own." It is really very injudicious for these believers in total abstinence to call names in this reckless fashion. It merely proves their entire inability to see that to this, as to every other question, there are two sides. The persons who compose our "Leagues" may not all be saints, but it is very certain that they are not all the private property of this Satanic Majesty. Calling them so is by no means calculated to aid the Sons of Temperance in their endeavors to do good.

Some capitalists of Belgium have built an enormous hotel for the sole use of their employes. For about thirty-five cents a day, a man can get a comfortable room, good meals, only one of which, however, is of meat, and a certain amount of washing during the week. It is as yet uncertain whether the experiment will pay. Whether or not it will directly, it will certainly do so indirectly, by making the men more efficient, and by creating strong bonds of union between them and their employers.

The Administration press expects to see wonders wrought during the coming campaign by the fervid eloquence of Hon. Henry Wilson. No doubt the Senator is eloquent, but he has passed his prime. He never can excel the speech in which, in a moment of inspiration, he said: "By the light of these burning shanties, the Teuton and Celt may read the certain doom that will overtake them in the attempt to compete with the native-born American for political supremacy on this Continent."

The *Woman's Journal* says, of the Philadelphia Convention: "The Presidency was of course. With all those war echoes rolling through the Academy, there could be none other than the Captain's name. The Republican party is an *army* still, till the last shred of conquered prejudice is won." And yet women—a few of them—think that they all have enough political knowledge to vote intelligently.

Mr. Edward C. Towne has written to the New York *Tribune* that any man who wishes an "immortality of pure renown" has only to "take his check-book and write quickly, to the order of 'The President and Fellows of Yale College, in New Haven,' the sum of $5,000,000." As no New Yorker has hastened to buy the promised immortality at the price proposed, the offer is probably open to the whole country.

Americans Physically.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Only yesterday did the communication signed "Medicus," in your paper, meet my eye. The assertion contained in it is incorrect.

Buffon and Cuvier, the French savans, had a theory that all animals, man included, degenerated on the North American continent.

Franklin—during his mission to France—and some other Americans were dining in Paris with a party of Frenchmen eminent in literature and science, when

THE JUBILEE.

Johann Strauss, the Lion of the Occasion.

Compound of Quicksilver and Electricity—The Trouble Ziegfeld Had in Securing Him.

Appearance of the Great Waltz-Man—How He Leads an Orchestra, and the Effect He Produces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLISEUM, BOSTON, June 20.

There is too much of detail in the World's Peace Jubilee to attempt to give a circumstantial narrative of the doings, and playings, and singings, day by day. These have already been indicated to you, in general terms, in my despatches. I shall only pursue, therefore, to give you a few impressions of what may be termed the lions of the World's Peace Jubilee, as I have studied them,—show you what they are, and what they have accomplished. The lion *par eminence*, if popular applause is any test, is

JOHANN STRAUSS,

of Vienna, who has written for more heels and bewitched more heads than any other man except a Strauss, for the father and the four brothers were conceived, born, and have always lived in waltz time, except the unfortunate father and brother Joseph, who have waltzed out of the world, and for aught I know, are still waltzing in the other.

Johann Strauss is a compound of quicksilver and electricity. To hold him in your hand is lively work, as Florence Ziegfeld, of Chicago, who captured him in Vienna, found before he got him fairly launched on the blue seas. Mr. Ziegfeld, as you will remember, went to Europe as the accredited agent of Mr. Gilmore, to secure Liszt, Strauss, Madame Peschka-Leutner, Berdel, Abt, and the foreign bands. No impression could be made upon Liszt. His reply was, "Why should I go to Boston? You are going to get Strauss. What do you want of me? I would not go for five millions of money to Boston. If hereafter you want me at Chicago, say so at any time, and I will come;" and thereupon Liszt went off in a Rhapsodie Hongroise, and Ziegfeld went off after Strauss.

He found Strauss at his Vienna villa and laid his proposition before him. Strauss only shrugged his shoulders, and looked at Ziegfeld with an interrogation point in each eye, as if questioning his sanity. Z. pressed the proposition. Strauss replied that the idea was preposterous; besides, he had already two contracts made—one for Baden-Baden, and the other for St. Petersburg. The latter was imperative for June and July. If he did not keep it, he must forfeit 5,000 roubles. Ziegfeld offered to pay the forfeit; but Strauss only replied that the idea was preposterous. Then they dined together, and over the Hochheimer Strauss' heart warmed somewhat, and he made an appointment for Ziegfeld the next day. There was no progress made, however, that day, nor the next, nor the next, nor for many succeeding days. At last, Strauss began to talk favorably, and Ziegfeld was encouraged to write out a contract which he had brought with him, and which Strauss flatly refused to sign. Before parting, however, Strauss had verbally agreed to go. When Ziegfeld came again, he brought the contract. It was on a Thursday, and he requested Strauss to sign it. Strauss again refused. An old witch had told him, if he ever went on water, he would be drowned. Ziegfeld played a witch against him who had told him the same thing, and he had crossed the ocean safely a dozen times. Then Strauss, in his morning walk, had seen two pigs, and two pigs on Thursday was an unlucky sign. Ziegfeld retorted with the old German adage, that a man who had two pigs was lucky, and insisted that he must sign, because Americans never signed contracts on Friday, and there was no more time to lose. At last Strauss signed. Then, for a whole week, he implored Ziegfeld to cancel it. Z. was obdurate, and wouldn't do it, and then Strauss threatened to do it himself, whereupon Ziegfeld threatened to bring a suit against him for damages, in the name of the whole American people, and reminded him that the damages would more than eat up his whole fortune, and might bring on a coolness between the two countries. He informed him that everything was in readiness for the departure, and that passages had already been secured in the Bremen steamer. Strauss, however, had heard that the Bremen steamers were very unhealthy, and he would rather go by the Hamburg line. There was a passage-at-arms, lasting for two or three days, over this, resulting in Ziegfeld's victory. Then the day came for Strauss to leave Vienna, and he was sick, and a convenient doctor testified that it would be imprudent for him to leave Vienna. The artistic sickness, however, which, you remember, Wachtel had in Chicago, was altogether too thin for Ziegfeld, and he sent word that, if Strauss didn't come, he would send for him by police. And Strauss came to Bremen. Landed in England, Strauss was home-sick, and attempted to make good his escape; but Ziegfeld was always at the elbow of the sly Strauss, and at last had him on the ocean, where an escapade would only have benefited the sharks, or sent him to write waltzes for the mermaids, lobsters, and other shell-fish.

PERSONAL.

Strauss is about 40 years of age, low in stature, and petite every way in physique. He has a rather low and narrow forehead, from which he brushes his long black hair straight back. He has the swarthy Austrian complexion; bright, restless black eyes; and wears his side whiskers English fashion. He is built on the waltz style, and, out of the waltz world, would evidently have no calibre. In arm, limb, and body, he was made to conduct waltzes and polkas. In temperament, nerve, and feeling he was made to write them. He has inherited the fascinating gift of rhythm, and cares for little else. As

A LEADER,

he is unique. His power is fairly electrical in this school of music. Without the capers and antics of Julien, or the nonsense of Gungl, he is superior to either. At rehearsals, he is very severe. He compels phrases to be played over scores of times, until the very spirit of the dance pervades every instrument, and the finest of fiddles, big and little, feel the very essence of his music and move as one. At rehearsal, he not only indicates the time and movement, but every note. But it is in the concert that he is in his glory. He mounts the conductor's stand, and strikes an attitude, with his left leg a little advanced, and his violin resting upon his knee, he gives the time for a bar or two with his bow, in a very graceful manner, marking time with his right foot. He then applies himself to his violin, playing with the orchestra, his whole body swaying with the movement of the waltz,—only for a minute, however, for, as the new phrase develops itself, his bow is again in the air, the violin resting upon his knee. He turns to each part when he gives the signal to come in; sometimes develops whole bars note by note; then abruptly pauses for a beat or two, and once more electrically springs into the music,—feet, arms, legs, and even the features of his face, moving to the bewildering tempo. The effect of such leading is simply magical. He impresses his individuality upon every man in the orchestra, and the immense throng move as one in the intoxicating delirium of the waltz. Under other leaders, intelligence, expression, and culture are displayed; but Strauss brings out a nervous force and an electrical str[illegible] which no other leader has [illegible] in the Jubilee. His control is absolute, and the effect upon the audience is almost as marvellous as upon the orchestra. As the fascinating numbers of his waltzes weave their coils around you, it is very difficult to keep in your seat. Your feet go, your hands go, your head goes; and all over the great building, as you look around, you will find the thousands of heads, black, blonde, and gray, all swaying in time. Children are fairly dancing. The heads of the great chorus are similarly affected. The players themselves yield to the fascination, and mark the time with their bodies; and, high above them all, stands the presiding genius, the living embodiment of the waltz.

In another letter I shall attempt to give you some impressions concerning other musical notabilities here. Strauss, however, is the popular favorite here. Even in critical Boston (tell it not in Gath!), the heel comes before the head.

G. P. U.

Death in an Elevator—An Act of Fatal Heroism.

From the Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser, June 19.

The terrible accident in the wholesale hardware store of Terrill, Johnson & Co. last night has painfully awakened the sympathies of the community.

The young man who so heroically threw away his own life in order to rescue that of a young companion, was August C. Swenson. He entered the employ of Terrill, Johnson & Co. about four weeks ago, and was receiving [illegible] of the establishment. His occupation called him frequently to the basement of the building, and at 6 o'clock last night he was there engaged in storing away some kegs of nails which he had brought down on the elevator. A little boy, by the name of Walter Hudson, son of Dr. E. N. Hudson, the [illegible], was with him.

Mr. John Murray, one of the clerks, was in the basement at the time, drawing oil. He had just come down, and noticed as he did so that Mr. Swenson was standing upon the elevator, and Walter Hudson was sitting upon it in the doorway, with his legs hanging over the edge of the elevator, which was about two feet from the floor. Hearing a scream, Mr. Murray looked up. The elevator had ascended from its former position as far as the top of the doorway opening from the elevator gangway into the basement. It had stopped at that point, and Mr. Swenson was hanging bodily in the air by his neck, which was caught between the top of the door and the edge of the platform of the elevator. Mr. Joseph W. Dunning, who was in the store above, also heard the screams of the little boy. He ran to the elevator and saw him sitting there with his left foot caught in the doorway in the same manner as was Swenson's head. Walter was screaming, "August is dead! August is dead!" and on looking closer Mr. Dunning saw the head of the young man projecting from the doorway. He instantly endeavored to reverse the elevator. This being found impossible, he summoned help, and at last managed by means of a pry to release the unhappy victims of the accident.

Dr. A. R. Sherman was summoned and used every effort to resuscitate Mr. Swenson, who was insensible and dying. Drs. Briggs and Swift were also promptly on hand. Nothing could be done to relieve the sufferer, and he died within thirty minutes of the time of the accident, of strangulation and compression of the spinal cord. Walter Hudson was found to have incurred severe bruises of the ankle, but nothing more serious.

It seems that the elevator had been started to return up stairs, while Walter Hudson was sitting with his legs over its edge. Swenson, seeing the danger, sprang to the elevator to pull or push him on, and in the act of so doing, was himself caught in the manner described. He evidently had jumped up upon a hand-car that stood close by the elevator, to effect his object, when the car slipped away from him and threw him forward into the very trap from which he was trying to save his companion. Who started the elevator is uncertain. It would appear that it was done, thoughtlessly, by the little boy. Yet the latter denies it, and says Swenson started it himself. It was started by one or the other, by pulling the chain. It cannot move without.

HANGING A WOMAN.

Execution of Phoebe Campbell, in Canada, for the Murder of Her Husband.

TORONTO, June 20.

The execution of Mrs. Phoebe Campbell, convicted of the murder of her husband, in the township of Nissouri, in July last, took place in a private manner at the jail here to-day. The condemned woman walked from her cell to the scaffold, pinioned, and without assistance, her step firm, her countenance ruddy and healthful, and her whole demeanor that of a person in good spirits, satisfied with herself and all around her.

On the scaffold her clergyman made a statement corroborating her last confession, and bidding farewell to all, and advising all to take warning from her unfortunate position, and requesting all to meet her in Heaven. The drop fell at 8:27 a. m. The rope was apparently too long, as her feet nearly touched the ground, though her neck was instantly broken and she died without a struggle. Her paramour and supposed accomplice, Coyle, is in prison awaiting trial. In her confession she accused him of committing the murder, but admitted that she was his accomplice.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

On the night of the 14th of July, last year, Mr. George Campbell, a respectable and passably well-to-do farmer of the township of Missouri, a little village in the County of Oxford, Canada, was found murdered in his house. The news spread through the town like wildfire; all of the one hundred and odd inhabitants of the place were at once put into the greatest state of excitement, pickets were stationed about to see that no one should escape, and so intense was the feeling that it would probably have been as much as his life was worth for a stranger just then to have been caught there who could not instantly have given a satisfactory explanation of his business, his identity, and respectability. Poor Campbell was found on the floor with his head beaten into an unrecognizable mass with some weapon partly blunt and partly sharp—an axe evidently. It was not long before the finger of suspicion was pointed at Phoebe Campbell, the wife of the murdered man, and who, as was tolerably well known, had not lived on the best of terms with him, having given him the gravest cause for hatred and contempt which a wife can give a husband. When questioned in regard to her knowledge of the crime she said that at dead of night, while sleeping beside her husband, she had been aroused by hearing a hoarse voice whisper: "We want—your money." In the dim light she saw two strange men in the room, one of whom stood at the footboard of the bed pointing a pistol at her, while the other was bending over Campbell, and apparently pressing on his breast. Her husband struggled to rise, and bade the burglars begone; he cried out to give the alarm, and then the man with the pistol snapped it three times in rapid succession at Campbell's head, but each time it failed to go off. Then the two men pounced on her husband, and dragged him out of bed, he all the time struggling to get free, and calling to his wife to bring him an axe from under the bureau. She essayed to do this, succeeded, and was just about to use it on the murderers when one of them snatched it from her hands, and with it struck her husband several severe blows on the head. Meantime she had secured a carving-knife, and was coming to the rescue with it, when one of the assassins struck it from her hands and again assailed the now almost exhausted victim with the axe, and finally beat his brains out, while she was trying to quiet the fears of her children. Having accomplished murder the assassins went through the house, ransacking everything to find money. Failing in this, and apparently convinced that there was no money to be found, they left the premises, having first told Mrs. Campbell that should she attempt to give the alarm or to leave the place till morning they would return and kill her too. This story was by no means a satisfactory one, and it so far failed to convince the Coroner's jury summoned to attend to the matter that the woman and her paramour, a man named Coyle, were regarded by the jury as the real murderers, and a verdict to this effect was returned.

On the following morning she told the County Attorney that her first story was false. It was, indeed, Coyle who had committed the dreadful deed, and had instructed her to give the account she had given of the affair. There was doubt that Coyle was the real assassin, for she had distinctly seen his face and heard his voice. In her desperate strait the woman was involving herself in a web of lies which, under no circumstances, could shield her from the law, and, on the following day, seeing the flimsiness of both her former lies, she again summoned the attorney, and made the thrice remarkable statement that the spirit of her dead husband had appeared to her and said that it was not Coyle who had done him to death. She accused a cousin named John McWain, who, after the form of trial had been completed, was acquitted, as there was not the shadow of a reason to believe that he had had anything to do with the matter. All the appearances were against the woman herself; her clothes were clotted with blood when she was found on the morning after the murder; it was evident that she had not slept with her husband on the night of the crime, for the bed had certainly been occupied by but one person, and it was the general belief that if any one had been accessory to the murder, it was her paramour, Thomas Coyle. From the 15th of July, last year, to the first part of April, 1872, Mrs. Campbell lay in jail, and then the trial came on at London, Ontario. For a week the Court room was packed, for the crime had awakened such a degree of interest as never before had been felt in that part of the country. The woman was convicted of murder in the first degree, the evidence being entirely circumstantial. Unfortunately for her, while lying in prison she had written several letters to Coyle, which were intercepted and used at the trial as evidence against her. She advised him to be bold, evidently feeling that when brought to trial he would be "infirm of purpose;" indeed, throughout the whole, there is reason to believe that she played the part of Lady Macbeth in the tragedy. She said: "When the twelve jurymen look at you, stare them in the face, for if you look down they will swear you are guilty"—he "need have no fear that she ever would turn against him," although she had plainly done so when she gave her second story to the County Attorney. On April 6 the counsel summed up for the defence and for the Crown. The jury retired, and, in an hour and twenty minutes, re-entered the court-room, and rendered a verdict of "guilty." When asked what she had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon her, she merely remarked, "I am not guilty." The Court then passed sentence that she should be hanged on June 20 next following, and advised the wretched woman not to hope that the sentence of the Court would be altered. The case was as clear as the murder had been wantonly atrocious.

The prisoner had borne up bravely throughout the trial, and doubtless would have done so at that awful moment had not a fearful shriek reverberated through the room and her mother fallen in a swoon when she heard the doom of her daughter. Then she grew deathly pale, but almost instantly rallied, and the two women were led away together.

At the time when the murder was committed, Mrs. Campbell was a rather tall and finely formed woman, in her perfect health. Even had Canadian juries been as favorably inclined to listen to pleas of insanity in all cases of murder as our own juries are, and had counsel been inclined to enter such a plea in this case, it would have been of no service to the woman, for it would evidently have been a preposterous one. She was in perfect physical, and, therefore, presumably, in perfect mental health. Her brain was very large, much larger than that of the average woman; her will was indomitable, and her combativeness strong.

An Ingenious Peddler.

An English peddler lately devised and practised an eminently ingenious mode of helping himself to ladies' hair. Entering cottages and houses, he opened his pack, descanted on the superlative merits of its contents, and otherwise conducted himself in the way best calculated to open the heart and pocket of servantgalism. Then finding himself alone with a customer, he earnestly besought her to smell, even if she would not buy, some pomatum, which he averred emitted a most refreshing fragrance. The unsuspecting fair one having, after a sniff or two of the delicious unguent, lost all consciousness, surrendered her splendid back hair at a single vigorous snip. When she "came to," and the theft was discovered, those about her were too much occupied in ministering to her needs to start at once in pursuit of her lost tresses, and the thief escaped. However, he has at length been captured, and his own head pretty closely shaven ere this. While debarred from his customary tramps, he finds ample scope for the exercise of his manly limbs at crank and tread-mill.

SEDUCTION AND SHOOTING.

An Infuriated Father Shoots His Daughter's Alleged Seducer.

Washington (June 20) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

To-day there culminated a first class sensation in high life, which not only startled the sleepy denizens of the quiet city of Georgetown, but racked the very basis of fashionable society at the Capital, or what remains of it at this season, with earnest and astonished excitement. The matter had been brewing for several months, and the inculpated parties had been lulled into a sense of security by the delay of expected belligerent demonstrations. Mr. Edward Trueblood Hardy, a New York merchant, was the prominent actor in the tragedy. He arrived here from the metropolis a few days ago, since which time he has busied himself seeking the presence of Wm. L. Davis, a Washington real estate agent. He found the object of his search in Georgetown this morning, and abruptly asked him if his name was Davis. On receiving an affirmative answer Hardy drew a revolver and fired at Davis, who, starting to run, received the ball in his left hip or side. The shot did not cripple him, however, and he ran to the business place of a friend. On examination the wound was found to be severe, though not serious, and the ball was found to have passed through his body, and was discovered to have dropped into his boot. Hardy attempted to pursue him, but was stopped by a policeman, to whom he surrendered himself, with the exclamation: "He ruined my daughter, came here for the purpose of killing him and I intend to do so." Hardy was subsequently released on $3,000 bail to await the result of Davis' injuries. The woman in this case was connected, through her mother's family, with the Pickerells, one of the most prominent and highly respectable of the "old families" of Georgetown.

While visiting them last year she acquired a reputation for wit, beauty, and other attractions which entitled her to rank as a belle. It was here that she met Davis, her alleged seducer, and by him was introduced to a young man, Henry Bradley, son of Joseph H. Bradley, now of Montgomery County, Maryland, and formerly a leading lawyer at the Washington bar, whose name is familiar to the public through his prominence as the attorney of John H. Surratt. The result of the introduction was the marriage of young Bradley and Miss Hardy on the 2d of November last. Within five months after that date the evil fruits of her previous intimacy developed themselves in the fact that she gave birth to a fine boy, the paternity of which young Bradley firmly if not respectfully declined. As soon as she was able after her confinement to travel, she was sent home to her father. The latter succeeded, after repeated endeavors, in obtaining from her the name of her seducer.

The circumstance connected with the introduction of young Bradley to his daughter added to Hardy's rage, and hence his murderous visit to this district. Joseph H. Bradley, Jr., offered himself and was accepted as Mr. Hardy's bail. There had been whispered suspicions in certain circles regarding the affair before the unfortunate occurrences of to-day, which now find more public utterance, and seem to show that Davis, having failed to induce his victim to submit to an abortion, was forced to negotiate her marriage into a family of equal, if not greater, respectability than her own, for the purpose of hiding his own infamy. It is said that at one time young Bradley was on the point of breaking off the match, but being assured by his friend Davis that the young lady was beyond reproach, was induced to complete his engagement. Since the killing of Philip Barton Key, nothing has occurred to create such intense consternation among the upper-ten of the Capital.

THE NEW TARIFF ACT.

Reduction of Duties.

Washington (June 19) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

An interesting table has been prepared, showing the estimated reduction of customs duties under the act of June 6, and on tea and coffee under the act of May 1, 1872. On the principal dutiable articles and manufactures, the reduction will be as follows:

On coal, bituminous, $215,254.
Salt, in bulk, $274,780.
Salt, in bags, $346,722.
Oatmeal, reduction of $13,302 68.
Potatoes, reduction, $43,194.
Leather, band or belting, and sole, $281 05.
Leather, calfskins, tanned or dressed, $312,812 07.
Leather, upper and skins, dressed, etc. $89,524.87.
Chicory root, ground or unground, $92,880.17.
Boards, plank, etc., $559,975.41.
Lath, $2,780 20.
Fruit, shade trees, etc., $3 757 76.
Garden and agricultural seeds, $58 565 57.
Ginger, ground, $163 20.
Ginger, preserved or pickled, $1,936 42.
Chocolate, prepared, $589 20.
Cocoa, prepared, $575 02.
Cotton and manufactures of, $1,077,333.25.
Wool and manufactures of, $1,358,274 03.
Iron and manufactures of, $1 376,612 13.
Steel and manufactures of, $489 258 26.
Metals and manufactures of, excepting percussion caps, $321 975 36.
Paper and manufactures of, excepting unsized printing paper, etc., $54,422.80.
India rubber and manufactures of, $53 207 61.
Gutta percha and manufactures of, $510.09.
Straw and manufactures of, $65,347 57.
Oil cloths, $2,788 61.
Glass and manufactures of, $247,241.25.
Clay, unwrought, pipe, fire clay, and fuller's earth, $5,491 70.
Leather, japanned, $1,814 92.
Leather, manufactures, except gloves and mittens, $23,560 30.
Bone and horn, $5,398 63.
Ivory, manufactures of, $2,043.97.
Licorice paste, $26,655 36.
Emery ore, now free.
Grain, increase of, $6,136 24.
Cork and cork bark manufactures, $35,916.
Acids—Acetic, $67.65; gallic, $25; tannic, $30.75; tartaric, $14,426.25.
Acetate of ammonia, $90.
Acetate of lead, $174.
Acetate of potasse, $2.
Acetate of zinc, $25.
Blue vitriol, $458 09.
Camphor, refined, $6 6.90.
Quinine, sulphate of, $3,665.25.
Potash, chlorate of, $11,852.04.
Rochelle salts, $10.
Soda, sal, $11,693 72.
Soda ash, $363 571.57.
Santonine, $1,965.
Strychnia, $4.50.
Bay rum or water, $63.
Bay rum, essence or oil, $245.
Mustard, ground, $10,482 96.
Currants, Zante, &c., $92,243.36.
Figs, $130,170 50.
Raisins, $726,974.98.
Dates and prunes, $268,612.16.
Tin, in plates or sheets, terne and taggers tin, $949,077.82.
Tin plates and iron galvanized, $5,606.18.
Umbrellas, except silk and alpaca, $4,713.88.
Saltpeter, crude, $76,085.71.
Saltpeter, refined, $1,234.62.
Additional and discriminating duty, estimated $100,000. On articles and manufactures of metals, &c., not included in the above, estimated $50,000.
Total, $11,933,190 72. On free list, $19,239,570 66.
Grand total, $31,172,761 38.

The most important articles on the free list are tea and coffee, the loss of revenue on which is nearly $16,000,000; on tin, over $400,000; on hides, nearly $1,500,000; on mustard seed, nearly $50,000; on madder, over $86,000; on canary seed, nearly $38,000; vanilla beans, $44,000; jute butts, nearly $79,000; boracic acid, $60,000; camphor, $187,000; diamonds, $235,000. The total reduction of internal revenue taxes by the late acts was $20,823,761, so that the total reduction of revenue from tariff and internal taxes amounts to $51,823,761.

CLERICAL INCONTINENCE.

Second and Final Fall from Grace of a Prominent Clergyman.

From the Buffalo Courier, June 21.

We have been for several days in the possession of facts which we now feel called upon to relate, since the painful subject has become common talk and some of the details have been given in country papers. They involve nothing less than the repetition of the offense for which the Rev. M. L. R. P. Thompson, D. D., formerly of this city, was several years ago suspended from his ministerial functions, and in this case the proof of the crime is perfectly clear.

It will be well remembered by most of our readers that Dr. Thompson was for about ten years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, and in that position attained a reputation perhaps second to that of no minister of the denomination in the country. As a pulpit orator he had few peers, and his associates looked up to him as a leader. About 1860, we believe, he accepted a call to the leading Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, in which city he became very popular; but it was there that he fell from grace for the first time. We need not repeat the history of that affair, which was most painful in all its aspects. Its general character will be understood by such of our readers as may not have heard it before, when we say that it was similar to the more recent occurrence of which we give the particulars below. At that time Dr. Thompson was summoned before a clerical court, made confession of an error sufficient to merit severe punishment, and was suspended from the ministry. During the period of his suspension, as far as we are informed, his conduct was above reproach. We cannot state the exact duration of his suspension, but several years ago, on the strength of manifestations of sincere repentance satisfactory to his brethren, he was re-instated, and accepted a call to the pastorage of the Presbyterian Church, in Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York, where he has labored up to this time with entire acceptability. His course of life had regained for him the confidence of his ministerial associates, and the lapse at Cincinnati had been well-nigh forgotten. The second fall, and the final one for him as a clergyman, occurred a short time since, and we now give its history as the facts have reached us.

There was in Jamestown a French music teacher, by the name of Anistelle or Anistella, who had a wife residing in the adjacent town of Sherman. This teacher was very devoted in his attentions to a young lady named Sexton, residing in Jamestown and she evidently reciprocated an affection which was manifest to all. A short time since, the pair eloped and were married, and when the new Mrs. Anistelle returned, she informed her friends, who are highly respectable people, that her husband was divorced from his first wife. To ascertain the truth of this story, the record of the court at Mayville, the county seat, was examined, and thereby was found that Anistelle had, indeed, obtained a legal separation from his wife for cause; and the cause was, as affidavit of the Rev. Dr. Thompson that his relations with the woman had been such as to justify any court in granting a divorce to a husband. As the fact of the divorce was kept quiet for some time, it is probable that the music-teacher must have discovered the criminality of the minister, and, desiring to be made free to marry Miss Sexton, threatened him with exposure unless he should make such an affidavit and agreed that the matter should be hushed up if he would do so. At all events, the legal evidence of the damning crime is on record against Dr. Thompson, and there can be no loop-hole of escape. A speedy meeting of the Presbytery, and a prompt expulsion from a ministry which he has done all in his power to disgrace, are matters of course.

Dr. Thompson is nearly 60 years of age.

SUMNER AND GARRISON.

A Letter to the Latter.

From the Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot.

A gentleman long associated with Messrs. Sumner and Garrison in the Anti Slavery and Republican parties, and largely identified with the industry of the nation, requests us to publish and admonitory letter to Mr. Garrison. It will be found below:

William Lloyd Garrison, Roxbury, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: I have read your letter of June 1st, addressed to Mr. Sumner, and published in the Boston *Journal*, of June 3d, criticizing Mr. Sumner's great speech, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on *Grantism*, and I think if you had had a little more time for reflection, and had understood the bearings of the case, you would not have written such a letter. It may not, at first view, seem much out of place for the Chief Magistrate of a great Republic to accept, from wealthy individuals, large presents, and, in return, confer upon these individuals offices of trust, and great lucrative gains; particularly in these times of unprecedented demoralization of the politics of the country; but you will recollect the great law-giver of England,—Bacon,—accepted presents, and, although he claimed it was to induce him to give his honest judgment, he was by impartial history, damned to eternal infamy.

You say Mr. Sumner does not represent the people of Massachusetts. I ask you whether—about forty years ago—you represented what you now call the people of Massachusetts?—when the cotton manufacturers, and other monopolists, who desired a high Protective tariff, were in league with the Southern slave owners, with the express understanding, as I have been informed by high authority, that if they could assist them to maintain slavery, the Southerners would allow them Protective tariff; and how faithfully did these monopolists in Massachusetts carry out this agreement, by which your personal liberty, and even life, were nearly destroyed!

To-day the Southern slavery power is crushed, but their Northern allies—the High Tariffites and monopolists—are in full power, and have taken place, to a great extent, of both sections combined.

Not long since, General Grant was invited to Philadelphia, by the Tariffites and monopolists of that centre of political demoralization. I read in the public prints that General Grant is reputed as not being in the habit of making speeches; but, on this occasion, he made a short one, in which he said, in substance, "that the Revenue duties of this country ought to be collected on articles manufactured in this country, that the industries of the country might be protected;" that would take the duties off tea, brandies, &c., that a higher duty might be collected on coal, pig-iron, salt, manufactured goods, &c. This is the highest bid to these monopolists, for the Presidency, ever yet made. It goes far ahead, even, of Mr. Greeley; and, therefore, in the estimation of these gentlemen, Mr. Greeley is nowhere; although he has devoted a life of service to a protective tariff, but has not gone quite far enough for the monopolists.

You will ask, what has Mr. Sumner to do with all this? I will answer, that if Mr. Sumner will not go for General Grant or President, he may lend his influence to some other candidate less favorable to this high protective tariff; and further, it is whispered in private circles that Mr. Sumner's judgment is against such a tariff; therefore he must be killed—politically—even in the "house of his friends."

You say Mr. Sumner is "surrounded by allies who have been heretofore his deadliest enemies." This may be all true. Are not political parties constantly changing? And is it not right that it should be so? Does not every party become demoralized which is not checked by an honest uprising of the people? As you say to Mr. Sumner, can I not with equal force say to you, that you are surrounded by these monopolists and Protectionists, allies who were formerly your deadliest foes? Depend upon it, Mr. Garrison, the great political rings of this country—the tariff being the centre, and General Grant its head—are doing more to demoralize the politics, the morals, and even the religion of this country, than any party ever before in power, save and except the slave-power party, combined with the same monopolists.

If you are conversant with the present political status of the country, you cannot help seeing that the blessings which God has given in great abundance to his people, are by designing men perverted, and in many instances made to curse the poor laborer, and all under the *specious* plea of "protecting him."

Look at our mountains of iron, our mines of coal, copper, lead and emery, our salt springs, large tracks of timber land, our paper, cotton, woolen, shoddy, hair cloth, worsted, India rubber and many other factories. Do not a majority of their owners, and those interested in these establishments, demoralize the politics for a large circle around them? And do they not send money to distant parts to pack caucuses and conventions? Do they not send their attorneys and lobbyists to Washington, to see that their interests are protected by a high tariff? Statesmanship, honesty of purpose and other good qualities requisite for a legislator, or an executive officer, are counted as nothing in the estimation of these monopolists, when compared with wily and intriguing politicians, who will carry out their schemes for protection.

The Republican party was not formed to promote a high protective tariff, but to save the country from the slave power. It was formed by the best men of our country—Abolitionists, Whigs, and Democrats. It has done its work, and is now taken possession of by the rings, the high tariffites, the monopolists. Conceal or deny it as they will,—like in the days of the old slave power—the man who goes against these rings will be struck down, politically annihilated by them.

Your sincere friend and co-worker in the Abolition cause for thirty-five years, or more.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

T. M. Thompson, of Chicago, will be Orator in Sterling on the Fourth.

—The distillery of Sammis, Warner & Co., in Utica, Fulton County, has been seized.

—The I. C. R. R. Co. have built a large number of new fruit cars, and are stowing them in their yard here, to be ready for the unusual fruit crop they expect to handle this season.—*Centralia Sentinel.*

—A surveying party are reported at work looking for a feasible route from Milwaukee to Chicago, to run between the Northwestern road and the new road now in process of construction. An Eastern company are said to be the projectors of this move.—*Waukegan Gazette.*

—The Waukegan *Patriot* records that Willie Porter nearly died, last week, from the effects of inhaling the vapor of burning potato bugs; and says three other cases in the county have proved fatal.

—W. P. Pierce, of Grundy County, states that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate.

—It is not likely the new bridge at Rock Island will be opened for a month or two.

—We learn that there is another change at the *Register* office, Mr. G. E. Wright having leased it, with the privilege of buying it at the end of six months.—*Rockford Journal.*

—The suit between the Trustees of the Cairo City property and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which has been on the docket of the United States Circuit Court for a number of years, has been compromised.

—Stephen P. Lunt, of Lunt, Preston & Kean, Chicago, proposes that Evanston College for Ladies shall share in the profits of a certain real estate speculation of his, guaranteed to be $80,000, provided other friends of the College guarantee $40,000 before July 10th; when, if Evanston does not come to time, an offer will be made to the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

—One firm at Sterling has recently shipped $28,000 worth of butter and eggs to San Francisco.

WISCONSIN.

The wool clip throughout the State is said to be larger than last year, the price is good and farmers are happy.

—A raft which left La Crosse, last week, for St. Louis, contained 1,001,640 feet.

—Ripon, Oshkosh and parts adjacent, are much exercised by the sudden disappearance of a man named Hugoboom, who has been running an elevator and buying wheat, and who is supposed to have carried off $13,000.

IOWA.

The Davenport gas works will have new buildings, costing $50,000.

—Track is being laid one mile a day to complete direct railroad connection between Council Bluffs and St. Paul *via* Sioux City, Le Mars and Mankato, and the route will be opened in a few weeks.

—The Adjutant General has accepted and armed and equipped Infantry Companies at Fort Dodge, Webster County; Rolfe, Pocahontas County; Rutland, Humboldt County; and Panora, Guthrie County.

—There has been a split and two Republican Conventions in Linn County, because one Convention could not harmonize in recommending candidates for Congress and Circuit Judge. One fragment endorses Thompson for Congress, and the other endorses Belt for Judge.

INDIANA.

Hendricks will open the campaign at Fort Wayne, the 29th.

—W. C. De Pauw, of New Albany, last week gave $20,000 to Asbury University, at Greencastle, for new college buildings.

—Prof. John W. Locke, of Asbury University, accepts the Chair of Mathematics in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois.

—The McGrain family, of Corydon, came in for a big estate in Ireland, and among those who share in it is Mrs. Judge Gresham, of New Albany.

MICHIGAN.

The St. Jo. *Herald* says:

Do not take less than 10 cents per quart for your strawberries in Chicago. Keep them at home and sell to the canning houses first. They will pay 7 cents, which leaves 5 cents clear for the berries—no give-away crates. This is better than 1½ cents per quart in Chicago. By no means ship to Chicago after the prices go below 10 cents.

—There will be about 150,000,000 feet of lumber manufactured at Grand Haven, Ferrysburg, and Spring Lake, this season.

MISSOURI.

The new Asylum for the Insane, at St. Joseph, is to be located on the property of H. W. Hertwig, purchased for $28,800.

—Colonel William Monks has sued nineteen citizens of Howell County who voted for resolutions in a public meeting denouncing himself and friends as "a law-defying clique," and he lays damages for libel at $65,000.

KENTUCKY.

—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad—in which the City of Louisville owns $4,500,000 stock—wants another million from the City for the extension of the Knoxville Branch.

—Generals Winslow and Wilson have purchased the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, and consolidated it with the St. Louis & Southeastern, and the Madisonville & Shawneetown Straight Line Railway has been consolidated with the same road.

OHIO.

The saloon-keepers of Wooster, are called on to pay the widow of K. E. Harris an aggregate of $50,000, for liquor sold him, whereby the last years of his life were wasted, ending in suicide.

—There have been $345,000 subscribed to the Tiffin Car Works, with promise to make more than half a million.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire's debt is $4,231,835.

—Connecticut will probably come to a vote, next year, whether to have one capital (Hartford) or two, as now.

—The citizens arrested for having caused the recent disastrous fire at Ayer, Mass., have been discharged.

—The loss by the fire at East Bridgewater, Mass., last Tuesday, destroying twelve buildings, among them the Carver Company's manufactory, is over $200,000.

—Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary, eight years ago $20,000 in debt, is now $125,000 ahead.

—E. P. Morse, aged 23 years, in the manufacture of boxes, at Methuen, Mass., has failed for $225,000; assets, $90,000. His failure involves at least ten others for smaller amounts.

A Pleasure Party from Germany.

A Berlin correspondent writes as follows concerning a German excursion to this country: "A novel enterprise, calculated to enhance the interest of this annual stampede, is a social pleasure excursion, the first of the kind, from this city to your shores, which will be managed by the long-established firm of Stangen's Travellers' Bureau. For several years this firm has arranged trips to the East, Italy, France, Scandinavia, etc., which have given great satisfaction to the participants. The steamer Rhine, of the Bremen Lloyd, sailing July 13, *via* Southampton, will convey the excursion party, composed of the heroic Teutons (most of whom have never smelled the sea) to the Western metropolis and its 'neighboring primeval forests and redskin camps.' Eight days will be devoted to sight-seeing in Gotham and two to Niagara Falls. The party will then proceed to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, stopping at each point from four to six days, and then return by the way of New York. The entire expense of the trip, calculated to occupy some nine weeks, is only 575 thalers. This, of course, does not include cocktails and Veuve Cliquots.

A Premium on Stealing.

From the New York Tribune.

One of the largest merchants in Philadelphia a man eminent in all benevolent enterprises and Young Men's Christian Associations, refuses to pay more than $3 per week to his assistant book-keepers, asserting that he turns away applicants daily who would be glad to take that price, and that any boy who for the sake of gentility prefers to starve keeping books, when he could earn five times the amount as a journeyman mechanic, is a fool. All of which is true enough. But on the other hand the man, philanthropist or otherwise, who gets a full and hard week's work out of his drudge and pays him a pittance which he knows will not feed, much less clothe him, simply puts a premium on theft, and if it is his cash-box that suffers we are neither surprised, nor is it to him our sympathy is given.

—Internal Revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 will exceed $130,000,000, being $2,000,000 in excess of estimates.

DIED.

ARNOLD—June 22 at 48 South May-st., in the 81st year of her age, Nancy C. Arnold, widow of the late Benj. F. Arnold.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts papers please copy.

HAMILTON—In this city, on the 23d inst., Cynthia, wife of P. D. Hamilton, aged 55 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNOTT—June 23, Clara Virginia, youngest daughter of Stephen K. and Eliza Knott.

Funeral to-day at 1 o'clock, from their residence, corner Webster-av. and Lincoln-place.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To dress artificial hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair and kills dandruff.

A Whole People's Opinion.—When a nation of forty millions accepts and indorses as a STANDARD RESTORATIVE an article that it has had the fullest opportunities of testing during a period of twelve years, who can be so absurdly incredulous as to doubt the excellence of the preparation? PLANTATION BITTERS has passed through this ordeal and is now the most popular proprietary medicine on this continent. It would be difficult to find an adult of either sex between the Atlantic and the Pacific, or between the northeast corner of Maine and the Gulf of Mexico, who does not know, either from personal experience or observation, that this renowned vegetable remedy is the purest tonic and stomachic, and the finest alterative and regulating medicine at present before the world. As a preventive of, and cure for, diseases generated by malaria, and as a bilious affections, it is admitted to be fairly pronounced the FAVORITE HOUSEHOLD TONIC AND ALTERATIVE of the Western Hemisphere.

A Chance to Win $50,000.—On the 27th of June $150,000 in cash prizes will be distributed by chance, in public at Omaha, in aid of Mercy Hospital, indorsed by the Governor and best men. Tickets $2 each. Three for $5, and five for $10; sent by express, collect on delivery. Address Pattee & Gardiner, Omaha, Nebraska.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by, Caswell & Co., New York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 Twenty second-st., corner of State, have on hand and for sale the largest stock of business wagons and open and top buggies in the city, which they are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. No slop-made Eastern work dealt in. The above being made by the celebrated and old-established manufacturer, Murray, of Niles, Mich., and Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., they are enabled to guarantee all work sold of this make.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 MICHIGAN-av., Lake Front, are selling carriages of all descriptions at prices 20 to 40 per cent less than any other house in the West. The fact is, they buy largely and at low prices, and also manufacture more than half the work they sell, and are bound to sell at a very small margin. Work made to order and warranted.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS. Inquire at No. 140 South Green-st., after 6 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—A NEW DOUBLE LUMBER wagon, and new set of double harness; will be sold cheap for cash by calling soon. Apply at No. 108 West Water-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL CARRIAGE AND top buggy, with harness, for one or two horses, at 404 Michigan-av., for one week, from 8 to 10 a. m. each day.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A PAIR OF NICE FAMILY horses, harness and carriage. Apply at 1118 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH, ONE light, top, single-seated buggy, new or second hand. Must be at bottom figures. Apply to T. ORR, 619 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT EXPRESS OR DEMOcrat wagon for one horse, in good order; no use for it. 492 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 PIANO BOX TOP BUGgy, 1 phaeton top buggy, 1 open buggy, 2 yacht-top buggies, 5 sets single, and double harness. Also, close carriage. 43 Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE FIT FOR TEAMING OR expressing, 7 years old—the owner having no use for him; weight 1,250 lbs. To be seen at the rear of 817 Wabash-av., on Monday.

TAME HAY OF PRIME QUALITY BY THE bale at wholesale prices, delivered. Also fine pasturage for horses. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 143 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st.

WANTED—HORSES AT P. O. & B CO.'S STAbles, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS CITY DRUG STORE FOR sale. Address D 12, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WALL PAPER BUSIness, stock and fixtures, established 1861, for sale. Apply at 624 State-st.

CORNER GROCERY FOR SALE; FULL STOCK, trade all cash; other business to attend. Call at 519 South State-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, 35 MILES FROM Chicago; established in 1863. To one who wishes to do a good, steady paying business this is an opening that does not often offer. Apply before July 1, 1872. Inquire of LORD, SMITH & CO.

FOR SALE—THE LUNCH ROOM, THE CRICHton, 21 Congress-st. Apply on the premises.

RARE CHANCE FOR PARTY WITH SMALL capital to buy out an established subscription book business; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address H 3, Tribune office.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room 34.

$6,500—ELEGANT DRUG STORE AND fixtures for sale. Apply or address G, Sherman House.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 4 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 52 South Canal-st., F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

MACHINERY.—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers. Rider governor cut-off engines, Hubbell patent air-front boilers, caloric engines hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS, agent 54 Market-st., Central Block.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON THE WEST SIDE, IN A PRIVATE family, or small respectable boarding house, by two ladies and three gentlemen, and at reasonable prices. W 69, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, [illegible] LOTS [illegible] Cheap lots, a few more lots at [illegible] on [illegible] Wabash-av. These lots are 25x125 feet, [illegible], and near Humboldt Boulevard. Terms [illegible] balance in two years. Lots Gustavus Armitage [illegible] Humboldt-av, near Humboldt Boulevard, from [illegible] to $400, one-fourth cash, balance in [illegible] years. [illegible] lots adjoining Wicker Park, $800, [illegible] cash, balance in two years. Lots on North-av, adjoining Wicker Park, $750, one-fourth cash. Lots on Robey, Taylor, Almond, Olive, Birch, Cypress and Ashland-avs and Southwestern-av, on easy terms. 25 lots on Fifty-third-st, near Wallace (South Division), $425, easy terms. Lots on Wabansia-av, near State-st, $100 per foot. Lots on Monroe, Adams, Coolidge, Irwin, Sampson, from $700 to $1,500. 70 residence lots on Carroll-av, Park on Ashland-av, elevation in the Park, each 30x175 feet to 20 foot alley, at the extremely low price of $800, one-third cash, balance one and two and three years; these are the cheapest and best lots now in the market for residence or speculation. 25 lots on Warren-av, just west of Stanton-av, $1,600, one-third cash, balance one and two years. Lots in Irving Park 50x150 feet, $850, one-fourth cash, balance in four years. 20 acres at Irving Park for subdivision, $1,000 per acre. 10 acres, 5 acres, and 4 acres at Washington Heights for subdivision, $1,000 per acre. 12 acres fronting on Humboldt Boulevard, between Armitage and Fullerton-avs, at $2,500 per acre, for subdivision. Also a large number of fine residences and cottages in various parts of Chicago on easy terms. Title to above property perfect. Call and see us. No trouble to show property. LARKIN & HALL, Real Estate Dealers, 75 Canal, corner West Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. F. FISHER, 79 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 48 FEET BY 180 FEET OF land for sale on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts, on reasonable terms. Apply to undersigned, at 446 State-st, or 1281 Indiana-av. JOHN COMERT.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON terms to suit, 63x118, on West Polk, east of Halsted-st; 100x88 northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts. Inquire at No. 57 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW COTTAGE, SIX rooms, two closets, and pantry. Inquire on premises, 1092 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW COTTAGE AND LOT cheap, and on easy terms, $1,375, near to State-st cars. Inquire on Monday and Tuesday, of J. NEWELL, fifth lot north of Fortieth-st on Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, north of Thirty-seventh-st, $40 per foot, below market; easy terms. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS NEAR LINCOLN Park on 5 months' credit, without any cash payments to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR PART cash, choice brick house, South Side, modern improvements, good barn. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK HOUSES, WITH ALL modern improvements, east front, corner Rhodes-av. and Thirty second-st., for the best price they will bring this week. Look at them and make an offer. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON EASY TERMS, outside of fire limits:
Clayton-st, between Lincoln and Robey, $700.
Bissman-st, between Lincoln and Robey, $750.
Allport-st, between Evans and Harbine, $900.
Allport-st, between Twenty-second and Clayton, $800.
Quinn-st, between Thirty-first and Wrong, $600.
Arnold-st, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth, $850.
AYRES & KOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-third-st, east front. A very desirable lot, for which we want a cash offer. FAKE & CLARK, 230 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS, 25x125 EACH, ON NORTH Halsted-st, east front, between Webster and Belden-avs. No payment required down. Will give 5 years' time to those who will make good improvements. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN a new cottage and lot, call this week; located in the West Division; title perfect; lake water. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS INSIDE OF OLD CITY limits; high ground; only $400 and $500. Terms easy. Open until 9 o'clock every evening. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts, and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warranted deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE WITH lot, 26x125, and barn, between Lincoln and Robey-sts, on Fulton; very cheap and terms easy. Inquire of owner, S. M. MILLARD, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., JUST SOUTH of Twenty-ninth-st, a 2-story frame house, with about ten rooms and all modern improvements and all in good order. Lot 25x150 to alley; good frame barn. $8,000. Terms very reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 230 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, lot 40x170 to alley, on Michigan-av. north of Jackson-st. FAKE & CLARK, 230 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 343 BUTTERFIELD-ST.—TWO-story frame house of 10 rooms. Lot 25x125 to alley; good barn; $4,000; terms easy. FAKE & CLARK, 230 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF eight rooms, with 75 ft of ground, corner Arnold and Thirtieth-st.; good barn and shed; price and terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 230 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE with lot, 25x125, and barn, between Lincoln and Robey-sts. on Fulton; very cheap and terms easy. Inquire of owner, S. M. MILLARD, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE—ON FOURTEENTH-ST, 1½ mile west of city limits. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—DESIRING TO move nearer the University, my present residence on Grove-av, four squares south west of depot, is for sale. The house has 7 rooms, a large kitchen, store rooms, cellars, garret, room &c. The lot is 50x150, with trees and shrubbery in full growth and beauty. Price $4,000, one-half cash, balance in small yearly payments at 7 per cent interest. This is a rare chance for purchasing a pleasant home, on very easy terms. Apply between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., 165 and 167 West Indiana-st, corner Sangamon. W. M. WYCKOFF.

FOR SALE—BY KNAUER BROS., 35 NORTH Clark-st—15 acres in Harlem, on Division-st, corner of Oak Park, Town line road, being ten minutes' walk from depot.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS IN A beautiful grove and near depot, on most favorable terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHEAP HOMES—Thirteen new and complete cottages, with large lots; only one block from cars. All south and east fronts. Each one supplied with water. Terms easy; small cash payment, balance monthly or quarterly. Can show property any day. Call, for particulars, on JOHN M. WAITE, S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard Court.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 40 CHOICE residence lots; or will exchange for improved farming lands. Apply at room 1005 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE streets between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth, and between State and Wallace-sts. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston; among them a new Gothic just finished and a Gothic in Glencoe, all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $2,000 to $3,300; small payment down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will rent and give the party renting the privilege of purchase within the year at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, No. 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY till paid for—Desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them; 1,000 feet from three depots; $150 to $250; train reaches city before 7 a. m.; leaves after 5 p. m.; large number already sold. Call at 9, and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN E. 1-2 S W 1-4 SEC 24, 38, 13, 1½ mile west of city limits, and on Riverside boulevard. Considering the location and the near future developments to be made in that vicinity, there is no 10 acres on the map better for investment. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK, SOUTH OF HOTEL—50 foot lot. J. S. JOHNSTON, with Burling, Adler & Co., Architects, 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, NEAR FIFTY-fifth-st, 100 feet front with house; Rock Island and Fort Wayne trains stop. J. S. JOHNSTON, with Burling & Co., Architects, 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—12 ACRES BEAUTIFUL LAND AT South Evanston, West Side; price, $1,800 per acre. 18 acres at North Evanston; price, $400 per acre; good location.
190x150, lake front, west of depot, at Evanston; price, $40 per foot.
House and lot at a bargain.
8 good rooms, lot 50x175 feet; price, $5,600, easy terms.
Desirable lots, convenient to the depot, at a bargain. Address J. R. FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—houses, lots and farms. Inquire at C. B. & Q. Railroad crossing, 304 State-st., of the owner, G. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—IN NORWOOD PARK, WHOLE blocks or lots, or exchange, at low prices. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE HOUSE, 12 rooms; furnace, gas, water, conservatory, stone foundation; lot 106x180. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE RESIDENCE—HOUSE modern built, frame; lot, 2 acres. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON SEC. 35, 39, 13, 1½ miles from city limits. Also 10 acres on Sec. 3, 39, 13, 1-4 mile from city limits. JOHN O. OSBORNE, 275 West Madison-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 40 ACRES, 7 acres timber, good water and new fence, small house, good large barn, for sale cheap, together with the crops. S. R. BUTTLES, 304 West Madison-st., 35 miles from Chicago, one mile from St. Charles, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, a 1,000 acre farm in LaSalle County, Ill., well improved, well watered, good timber, choice farming land, 600 acres under plow. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PIECE OF SOUTH SIDE RESIdence or West Side business property, for a cash customer. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, 50-FOOT LOT ON Michigan-av., east front, south of Twenty-second-st.; also 50 foot on side street, north front. For sale—1,120 acres pine lands, T. 38, N. 5 W., in Wisconsin; will cut 500,000 to the 40. For Sale—With lease, No. 137 East Adams-st. For Sale—Four lots on Sampson-st., nine lots on Wentworth-av., sixteen lots on Arnold-st., five lots on Thirty-seventh-st. WM. P. RATHBONE, 153 Monroe-st., (Kent's Building), Room 2.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE, houses on leased ground. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, Kent Block, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, Nixon's Building, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON Chicago city property; time 3 to 5 years. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY AND COUNTY real estate. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN Chicago, or Cook county. F. C. TAYLOR, 23 East Washington-st.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS, NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, silks, &c.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN Chicago or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 361 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, lost wills, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 189 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE, WITH FIVE ROOMS, 30 Bouyssler-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW FRAME COTTAGES, 1067 and 1069 West Madison-st. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 12 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, containing 10 or 12 rooms, on Wabash-av., just south of Eldridge-court. Will be rented low to a responsible party. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 12 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE—2 DESIRABLE HOUSES in North Evanston, near the depot. Apply to L. W. BLACK, at North Evanston, or HENRY M. KIDDER, 78 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF ELEVEN rooms, on North Side, has gas and water, is on line of horse cars, and within 10 minutes' walk of the river. CHASE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY, TWO story and basement, brick house. Possession immediately. 117 Honore-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE 3 HOUSES IN NORTH Evanston, and 1 in Glencoe, of from 6 to 8 rooms, which I will rent for 1 or two years, at from $20 to $30 per month or will sell for monthly payments. Will give the best bargain that has been offered to any party in six months. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 324 SUPERIOR-st., between Rush and Cass-sts., containing 14 rooms, all modern improvements, suitable for two small families; front parlors, 23x26. Inquire of KNAUER BROS., No. 35 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS NEAR Lincoln Park, or will sell for small payment down, balance easy. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 10 ROOMS; HOT and cold water, on Winchester-av., between Van Buren and Tyler. Inquire next house, or 26 Central Block. THOS. L. PARKER.

TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE ON OAK-ST., EAST of Wells, with 10 rooms and all modern accommodations; rent, $65 per month. Apply at J. McEwen's Mill, 243 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE—House and grounds in good order. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN—LARGE BRICK, DEsirable for dwelling or boarding; lease and furniture worth $3,000; will take $1,650; must sell. Avenue property, South Side; very low rent; two years' lease. HAIR & CO., Rooms 25 and 26 Bryan Block, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, 70 Congress-st., $20 to $35 per month. Within one door of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE. APply at the office of the P. O. & B. Co., 946 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR of building 449 Butterfield-st; location pleasant, and convenient to street cars; price, $25 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 4 ROOMS, GAS, WAter, and water-closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

FOR RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR, FIVE NICE rooms, eleven foot ceiling, water and gas. Reference required. Price, $40 per month. Inquire at 420 State-st.

TO RENT—A COUPLE DESIRING A PLEASant room, nicely furnished, near Twenty-second-st., can have the same by addressing Q 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT Johnstone House, 123 and 125 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THREE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brick stores, Nos. 214, 216, and 218 East Kinzie-st., between Dearborn and State-sts, arranged for one, two, or three stores; the second, third, and fourth floors being each 63x90 feet. These stores were built with reference to storage, grocery, commission, or manufacturing business, but will be finished to suit the tenant. They are furnished with steam elevators, fall north on Kinzie-st. and rear on C. & N. W. Freight House. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 12 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Phenix Block, corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., suitable for bank, insurance, real estate, or law offices. Also two large rooms on fourth floor, suitable for Lodge rooms for societies. Rents low. E. EUGENE CALDWELL, Room 3, Phenix Block.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE new Hamlin building on Clark-st., opposite the Court House. Plans to be seen at our office. Building to be finished July 1. Offices furnished with vaults and combination locks, marble wash-basins, mantelpieces, grates, etc. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 12 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING on the west side of Dearborn-st., between Lake and South Water, suitable for any wholesale business. Will be rented low to the right party. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 12 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE ON WEST SIDE, 23x60, in best order. Inquire at 109 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—A PLACE 24x150 FEET, SUITABLE for most any business; steam power if required; low rent and possession given immediately. Inquire at C. E. HOLMES', 68 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICE OFFICE ON FIRST floor at 58 South Canal-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, offices, and second floors, in new marble front building, on State-st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 320 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED OFfice including desks, cheap. Apply to E. E. RYAN, 22 South Canal-st., near tunnel.

TO RENT—SALOON NO. 192 SOUTH HALSTED-st., including fixtures; good for ice cream and fruit or any other business. Apply at the saloon.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD STORIES NOS. 20 and 22 State-st.; nice light rooms, 30 feet wide, with every convenience. Apply on premises. TURNER & RAY.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST. A BASEment 25x70, light and airy. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE HOTEL FURNITURE will be sold, 1-4 cash, balance remain until made out of business. Trade one of the largest in the city, and first class. Address R 44, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 6 OR 7 ROOM COTtage, with bath, south of Twenty-second and east of State. Address O 24, Branch Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICES OF JN. WILKINS, 35 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, NO. 117 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all sewing machines on hand; also machines repaired.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY WILL sell a splendid piano at a bargain; been in use a few months; at No. 178 Twenty-third-st., near State.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NEARLY new Piano, warranted perfect, for 1 or 2 buggy horses. Call or address WILKENS, at J. Bauer & Co., 290 to 296 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIANO OF A STANDARD make, low for cash on account of parties leaving the city. Would take a fine light spring or business wagon in exchange. For particulars, call at the Warerooms of J. BAUER & CO., 290 to 296 Wabash.

$50 AND UPWARDS FOR A NICHOLSON Parlor Organ, the best and cheapest. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 Indiana-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING BILLS, papers and $15 cash. Keep money and return book and papers to 54 Judd-st. J. A. McLENNAN.

LOST—A CHILD 3 YEARS OF AGE, NAMED Charles Miller, from West Lake-st., near Union Park; had on brown dress, with light hat trimmed with velvet. Address 418 West Indiana-st.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, A SMALL monkey; answers to the name of "Frank." A liberal reward will be paid on returning same to 478 West Lake-st.

FOUND—A PORTMONNAIE CONTAINING A small amount of money and a baggage check. 111 Fifth-av.

STRAYED—ONE CHESTNUT ROAN HORSE; also bay horse, strip in face, two white feet, limps on one hind leg. $20 reward will be paid on return to S. A. LITTLE, southeast corner Forty-third-st. and Drexel-av.

TAKEN UP—A BAY COLT, 3 YEARS OLD, with star on forehead; can be found at Michael Healey's blacksmith shop, opposite Canal Locks, Bridgeport.

TAKEN UP—A LIGHT BAY MARE ON THE evening of the 20th. Apply to G. GUS, 287 Lake-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM G. CRONKRIGHT, formerly of 650 Canal-st., Chicago: Your father's estate has been settled; you are entitled to $316; take no less. Address, for further information, CORNELIUS CRONKRIGHT, 340 West Fifteenth-st., New York city.

PERSONAL—JARUSHIA, I FORGIVE YOU everything. Do try me once more. You shall have anything you want. See last Sunday's Tribune. TOM.

PERSONAL—ALL PERSONS HAVING BUSIness with C. Hudson, will please address P 97, Tribune office.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western states. (Free introductions to ladies.) Apply for circular. P. O. Drawer 531.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—1,000 IN THREE MONTHS. Agents can make the above amount by selling the great Campaign Book, THE STRUGGLE OF '72. The issues and candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms. Review of Grant's Administration. The Queer Record of Horace Greeley, by Everett Chamberlin, formerly of the Chicago Tribune. The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Stephens. Entirely original. The finest, both humorous and grave. If you want to make money, send One Dollar for outfit, and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 185 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS IN THIS city and State for "Warren's Household Physician." Published in both English and German. The most reliable work issued. Good agents make from $15 to $25 a day. J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 226 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL HARRIS' PP perfectly pure whiskey in city and country. Call on or address W. J. WALKER, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Room 61.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WISHING TO GO TO the Pacific Coast, and having not less than $2,000 cash, can obtain a good situation and an interest in a first-class paying business. Reference given and required. None but those meaning business need inquire. Address M 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ARAB GENTLEMAN, FROM Jerusalem, Palestine, speaking four languages. Can furnish best of references, wishes to conduct a family, or single gentleman, through Europe. Can be met at 107 Fulton-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O., Drawer 532, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A $2,500 MORTGAGE UPON improved farm property, being to secure money loaned and bearing 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Also improved property in Rockford, for stock of goods or working interest in a well-established and paying business. Address Box 1354, Rockford, Illinois.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A PIGEON HOLE TABLE at 187 West Twelfth-st.

FOUND—JUNE 23, A BROWN SPANIEL DOG on West Lake-st., 120.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—LIVE, EXPERIENCED, TEA salesman for this city. Such an one can make a very profitable connection. Address R, care Carrier No. 11.

WANTED—BY A LARGE NEW YORK DRY goods, hosiery and white goods jobbing house, a salesman to travel and sell goods by sample, in State of Indiana; must reside in the State. Address A 15, Box 1463 P. O., New York.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ONE THAT CAN write and speak German and English; references required. Address L 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER AND SALESman; one that is acquainted with the kerosene lamp and glass business preferred; must produce good testimonials as to character. Address, in own handwriting, G 60, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BODY MAKER—one who understands making baronche phaeton, and light bodies; none but a first-class workman need apply. To such we can give a steady job. Apply to A. BOOTH SON & CO., Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—MACHINISTS—FOUR GOOD VISE hands at once. J. I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A STEADY MAN, to work on cushions and dashes. J. M. WARD, Aurora, Ill., Box 273.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS workman on fancy cakes and ice creams; good wages and permanent situation to a steady man. W. S. TOWNSEND, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FURNITURE FINisher; a permanent job for a good man. Apply to GEO. F. GORE & CO., corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—BREAD BAKERS. CALL TO-DAY, at FARNUM & CHIDESTER'S, 61 North Halsted-st, corner Fulton.

Coachmen.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO DRIVE team. Apply at the corner of Eighteenth and Halsted-st. R. F. HUTCHISON.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS, ON six different railroads; namely: Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, south of Lake Superior; Wisconsin Central; Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad. These three roads pay $2 25 per day; fare and board furnished to the work. Grand Rapids, Rockford & Greenville Railroad, in Michigan, Racoon Valley Railroad, in Indiana, and Michigan Central Railroad. These three roads pay $1 75 per day and free fare. Detroit & Bay City Railroad, at $2.00 per day and free fare. Plenty of station work at 25 and 30 cents per yard. Also have work on farms, saw mills, brick yards, etc. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 101 South Canal-st., opposite the depot.

WANTED—200 TRACK LAYERS AND SPIKers for the North Pacific Railroad; wages $2 per day; 500 miles of track to lay; go out the 26th. For further particulars inquire of ANGELL & COAKER, the only authorized agents of the company, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRYMAN—IMMEDIATELY, a first-class man, at Jackson, Mich., to whom good salary or percentage will be paid. Address Box 341, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—THOSE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT would do well to address A. M. RICHARDSON, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR THE WISconsin Central North Pacific Railroad; wages, $2.25 per day; company work; fine, healthy climate and two years' work. No money required; fare and board furnished to work. Also, saw-mill, farm, and quarry hands, $22 to $30 per month and board. Apply to SNELL & SHAW, 36 West Madison-st., agents for the company.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 1,500 MEN for Wisconsin Central, Menominee & Escanaba Railroad; wages $2 to $2 50 per day. Also, to leave by steamboat, 20 saw mill hands; wages $26 to $35 a month and board. Free fare. 56 West Randolph-st. and 73 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS AND ROCK-MEN, for the North Western Railway; agent goes out with men to-day; fare advanced; also 15 for saw-mills; go by steamboat; 25 for farm and city. Apply to ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—300 YOUNG MEN, FOR CITY AND country, for an easy business. Those not afraid of work can make $30 to $40 a week, on small cash capital. A. RAY, 290 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS EVENING, 50 more good railroad laborers, spikers, choppers, sawmill and farm hands; wages, $2 to $3. Call early at 127 West Washington-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge of a restaurant. Apply at 475 Wabash-av. M. BURKE.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WHITE WAITERS for restaurant and hotel at 127 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & Co., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN girl for general housework, at 844 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO ASsist in taking care of a young child, and who will appreciate a good home and good wages. References required. Address L 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children. None but those with good recommendations need apply. Inquire at 350 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply, with references, at 288 Michigan-av., from 9 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, for small family, at 929 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SIX GIRLS, OR WOMEN, OWNING sewing machines to do plain sewing; good wages given. Apply early this morning to WOOD & FOWLER, rear 308 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—4 LIVE WOMEN TO CANVASS FOR an article that sells at sight in every private and public house in the city. Apply 126 West Monroe-st. Star Employment Office.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM, PANTRY, LAUNdry, and kitchen girls; cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; $2 to $10 per week paid competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman in an American retail boot and shoe store. Apply or address A C H, 778 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced book-keeper, with a reliable wholesale house. Address P. O. Box 94.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD HAND and scroll sawyer, one who has been used to all kinds of machine work. Address Q 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CONTRACTORS and builders—Wanted, by an energetic man, (a bricklayer) a position as foreman, with some good reliable party. Address A 46, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of business ability, for out-door employment in first class business house. Best of references. Address L 76, Tribune branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in private family. Call at 230 DeKoven-st. South Side preferred.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as teacher, as companion to a young lady about to travel. Address for three days, W 54, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO WHOM IT MAY concern—Any person with a cash capital of $500, desiring business, can clear from $100 to $200 per week; full particulars and samples sent; no partnership, no humbug. Address G. T. DALTON, 350 State-st. Inclose $1 for samples.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars. I have a new store and a stock of goods, in one of the best locations in the city. For particulars address D 17, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LADY PARTNER WITH $75 or $100 in a small cigar shop. Address U 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 CAPITAL, to take one-fourth interest in a wholesale hardware house doing a good trade. Y 90, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, IN A WELL-paying business already established. Address E 17, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE DRUG BUSIness; first-class. Address D 99, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF INterest in a safe, sure, and profitable business, well established in this city. This is a rare opportunity for a young physician or a first-class business man who wishes to establish himself in Chicago. Call on, or address R. C., 494 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, with $200 or $300, and a horse and wagon, to help make $3,000 in a bottling up business. Stock on hand; everything now ready. PLATT, 42 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

54 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., NEAR MADISON.—Good day-board can be had; also dinners.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND LODGing $5 per week; first-class table and home comforts; day board $3.50 per week.

119 SEBOR-ST.—A FEW MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, plain rooms, good location to business, at reasonable rates. First street south of Harrison, between Jefferson and Clinton. Call at the top story.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FRONT furnished room with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A few day boarders wanted.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEW AND NICEly furnished sleeping rooms to rent, with first-class board.

274 FULTON-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, elegantly furnished, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Private family.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—A NUMBER OF GENtlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms on reasonable terms.

391 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, furnished, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with first-class board.

980 WEST MADISON-ST.—(FORMERLY 232 West Washington-st.) Ample accommodation for gents desiring good board. $5.50 per week.

BOARD, PERMANENT—FOR FIVE SINGLE gentlemen. Location west of Ashland-av. and south of Madison-st. Dinner at 12. P 53, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. $2.50 per day. Day board, $5 per week. Permanent board and room at reasonable rates.

WEBER HOUSE, 186 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $6.00 to $9.00. Transient $2.00 per day. Day board $5.00 per week.

South Side.

2 ELDRIDGE-COURT.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, with board; fine croquet ground.

31 INDIANA-AV., LAKE FRONT, NEAR Thirteenth-st.—Rooms to rent, with board, for gentlemen. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

60 LANGLEY-ST., NEAR DOUGLAS-PLACE and Cottage Grove-av. cars.—Pleasant furnished rooms suitable for gentleman and wife or single gents, with board.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble rooms, and handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Apply at 508 Wabash-av.

923 STATE STREET—A FEW RESPECTABLE men can be accommodated with rooms and board by the day or week.

North Side.

512 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A GENTLEmen and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

Country.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN HAVE PLEASANT rooms with board, in a private family, in the City of Aurora. Apply to S. TOWN & SON, Aurora.

POLITICAL.

Mass Convention of Chicago Liberal Republicans.

Selection of Delegates to the State Convention.

Eloquent Addresses by Hon. L. B. Otis, Hon. Jesse O. Norton, Hon. John Wentworth, and Others.

The Cook County Democratic Convention of Saturday.

Greeley and Brown Indorsed---Election of Delegates.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

A Liberal Republican Mass Convention was held on Saturday evening, in the Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent Cook County in the Liberal Republican State Convention, which meets there Wednesday next. The meeting was called to order by Judge L. B. Otis, who was subsequently elected Chairman of the Convention, and Mr. C. Aug. Haviland Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON DELEGATES.

Mr. A. T. Gault moved that a Committee of eleven be appointed to recommend a list of delegates to the Springfield Convention. The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen: Messrs. A. T. Gault, John Wentworth, Herman Lieb, S. P. Dewey, General C. T. Hotchkiss, Sidney Thomas, John W. Waughop, Willard Woodard, Major A. F. Stephensen, Otto Peltzer, and C. N. Holden. The Committee withdrew, and during its absence the Convention was addressed by several gentlemen. The first orator was Judge Otis, who spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF HON. L. B. OTIS.

Judge Otis said: I am happy to see the telegraph every morning giving the name of State after State, county after county, neighborhood after neighborhood, where the friends of this movement are rising and proclaiming to the public that they intend to put down corruption, to practice economy in the expenditure of the public money, to reduce taxes, and to turn bad men out of office and to put honest men in their places. These are some of the considerations that are acting upon the public mind, and, as that noble Senator from Missouri proclaimed in the New York Conference, day before yesterday, "It is no use for us to debate any longer here whether we will support Horace Greeley or not: he will be elected any way, and we have nothing to do but to fall in behind." [Applause.] I feel very confident that a majority of the people of the United States to-day will vote for Horace Greeley. I know the Bourbons in office will never learn it; they will not believe it until they see the votes counted. While the President is hobnobbing at West Point, and riding in a coach and four, and unloading his barrels of wines, and his dogs, and his mules, and his rat-traps, and all the presents that have been given to him, Horace Greeley is working away, drinking from a gourd out of the spring on his farm on the Hudson River. [Applause.] The people want to vote for a man who is simple and plain in his habits, who can eat his homely meal, and do his day's work without being surrounded by a retinue of soldiers—gentlemen who wear epaulets on their shoulders the year round; who can discharge the simple duties of every-day work—they want to vote for a man that is plain and simple, and austere and honest. They have got tired of the Murphys, and Leets, and Stockings, and the Camerons and the Pomeroys, and all of that stripe of men, who have been stealing, and robbing, and plundering, for the last quarter of a century. [Applause.] They like to vote for a statesman and an American who has come from the humblest and lowliest walk in life; who has worked his way up from the beginning; who has worked for years, and is found finally at the head of the leading newspaper on this continent, second only in the world to the London Times, if it is second to that,—the leading political publication of the world, that has done more than any one else to educate the race of men now on the stage, of all parties, in political principles, in statesmanship, in taxes, in finance, in moral principle, in austere virtues, in temperance, in good character, in good example,—in everything that makes noble American citizens. [Applause.] Such a man, I am proud to say, we now have for our candidate, and here is his honest face [pointing to a photograph of Horace Greeley hanging on the wall behind the speaker's desk], to which I call your attention. [Cheers.] I must say that I shall consider it a great privilege myself to vote for that man. [Applause.] I have thought of it to-day. If I entertain a single good principle; if I have a good idea about Government; if I have correct principles as to how to bring up my boys and train my family, and set an example in the community, largely am I indebted to what I have read of the writings of that noble man. [Applause.] And for that reason, when I go out into the country and I stop at a country Post Office, I ask the question, "How many weekly *Tribunes* are distributed among the farmers of your community?" "More," they will say, "than all other papers together;" and that is what will tell in the coming election. These honest farmers and their sons, who have been reading his writings and his opinions, and reflecting upon his correct principles, will show themselves when election day comes. And that is the reason why Senator Trumbull said: "It is not the politicians who brought him out; it is the people." The people are crowding the politicians and driving them before them, and the people are going to make the President, and the politicians must get out of the way if they do not want to be run over. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF JESSE O. NORTON.

It has been so long since I have made a political speech that I do not know that I shall know how to begin. Some people believed that the men who went to Cincinnati to get Judge Davis and came back with Horace Greeley might be somewhat disappointed. I am one of that kind. I went to Cincinnati to get Judge Davis if I could. I would have been better pleased with Judge Davis than with Horace Greeley. Perhaps I would have been better pleased with Judge Trumbull than I was with Horace Greeley; but I am satisfied with Horace Greeley [applause], and I am going for Horace Greeley [applause], and I am going with the majority of the American people. I am very happy to meet you here to-night: I am very happy to give my poor sanction to this nomination and this movement. It is not simply a movement for men. If we were to give up our ground because we did not get the man we wanted, we would never have anybody. I never was in a Convention where we got every man we wanted. And we have got a good man. They call him old White Hat. Be it so. I told them in Cincinnati that there was one advantage we had on them,—they could not caricature the old man in a way that would make him look half as bad as he did himself. And they cannot get up a caricature of Horace Greeley that the people will laugh at half as much as he will laugh at it himself. They say Horace is not fit for President. A man who has conducted a paper for thirty years amid storms and revolutions in politics, and made it the ablest paper, not only in the United States, but one of the very ablest in the whole world, must be an able man. Horace Greeley has some peculiarities. Did you ever find a man who was anybody who had not? He has some peculiarities, and his great one in these times among politicians is that he is an honest man. [Applause.] And you will find another peculiarity. You will find, a year from this spring, that he will have an honest Government, and not only an honest, but an able Cabinet. This is not a meeting for men. If it was, I would not be here myself. It is a meeting for reforms; that is what it means—for reforms in the Government. It is a meeting for an honest administration of public affairs, for an old-fashioned Republican Government under the Constitution, and with a proper regard for the rights of the States. [Applause.] It means Civil Service Reform; it means Revenue Reform in the only legitimate way in which it can be made in this country.

I am not going to say a great deal about the present Administration. Perhaps I ought not to say much about one that I helped put in there. It is said now that we are going to follow after the Democrats. I had rather any day follow an honest Democrat than a dishonest Republican. [Applause.] Perhaps it is a shame for me if I should say that I never did vote a Democratic ticket. I do not think a man ought to boast of not having worked for his opponents sometimes. I started in a Whig, when there were but a very few of them in this State. My first vote was given for old General Harrison for President, and my last for General Grant, and I think I tapered out pretty badly as things have turned out. So I have been a Whig and Republican. But they say we are not true Republicans. I do not turn my back on any man on that question, and I am not going to support any principles or any actions or any law for any men simply because they take the old name that I have followed, if they do not follow the old principles under which I enlisted. Talk about Republicanism! If there has ever been a man who has been true to the Republican party, through thick and thin, is not it the old man with the white hat on there? [Pointing to the picture of Mr. Greeley.] If there is any time when the rights of the poor, black or white, have been threatened, who stood up for them, through thick and thin, if Horace Greeley has not? That is what he will do in the time to come. He has been a Republican from the start. He has been the friend of the colored man from the start, when it was unpopular. He has been the friend of the poor man from the start, and never came up a cry from the poor and the oppressed, whether from the Southern States, or Ireland, or from any other part of the globe, but that cry found a ready response from the heart of Horace Greeley. [Applause.] Now, that is the man that we propose to put up for President.

To the Democrats they cry out: Oh, you surrender the Democratic party to the Republicans and to Horace Greeley, who has been your lifelong enemy; and in the very next breath they wheel around to us and tell us, you are going to surrender to the Democrats, and give up your Republicanism. I can afford to follow the banner of any such Republican as Horace Greeley, if I can vote for the man who never was a Republican until he was nominated as a candidate for President of the United States. The people are getting tired of the way in which things are managed. We have seen things running at loose ends, and worse than that, for the last three or four years, growing worse and worse, and we who put these men in power have got heartily sick and tired of them. We say that a great reform is needed in the Government. We need to have a new system of things organized, and if we have not the pluck and courage, and the moral fortitude to join hands with honest men of whatever name, burying old dead past issues, then we are neither worthy to be called Republicans, Americans, or men. Under these principles I am willing to join as a Liberal Republican with Conservative Democrats, or as Conservative Republican with Liberal Democrats, and with all men who sigh and cry for honest Government and are willing to labor and toil to bring it about. Now, gentlemen, I have said all, and more, than I meant to, when I got up, and, thanking you for your attention, I retire.

REMARKS OF W. G. HATHAWAY.

Mr. Hathaway: I voted for President Grant. I came from the old stock of Plymouth County, was born, bred and educated a Henry Clay Whig. I never voted but one Democratic ticket, and that was for Daniel S. Dickinson; but I do not say but that I am as ready to vote with the Democracy as any body else. But I am very happy to be here to-night and I say to you that more than two years ago I repudiated General Grant and said then that I should never vote for him again, if there was anybody else to vote for whom I could support, and if not, I should not vote at all.

That is where I am. I am happy to see this gathering, and I can say that I am ready to work in it as I have always worked, in my way, quietly. If you do not know me, you ought to, for I have been making brains for this city for twenty years, and I hope I have made some. I followed the Whig party and worked with it, until it was a minority. The Republican party was formed, and the Democrats joined with us; and we made a pretty respectable party. I never repudiated a Democrat, because he came and voted with us. Nor have I seen an occasion when we had to change our principles, and I see no occasion now. I feel that the Republican party has actually run off the track, has switched off a large portion of its members, but we are on the track, and we intend to stay there. I think we are the Republican party, and none other, and yet, if, as when the Republican party was formed, the Democratic party is inclined to coalesce, and work with us, we say amen. But a man says: how can you claim to be a Republican, then, if you are going to vote with the Democratic party. They are going to vote with us, and we are going to vote with them. I would like to know how there would have been any Republican party if it had not been for the Democratic party. We should have been where we were before, Whigs and in the minority.

I am happy, as I said, to see this movement. I have talked it alone; I have not been in public to talk it. I have been somewhat interested in the finances of this country, and have written about them. For myself, I am ready to smash this whole machine, so far as it is a Grant machine, and have been for a long time, for under no circumstances could there be a worse administration of the Government than we have had for the past two or three years. It makes no difference where it comes from, we could not get a worse one.

When the Cincinnati Convention met, I should have preferred Senator Trumbull, and yet, after the nomination was made, I thought the subject over. I had known Horace Greeley from a little boy, and read his *New Yorker* when he published that paper; being a citizen of New York myself, I thought the matter over and I said: Horace Greeley knows more of this Government, of its workings and its principles than any man who has been in the Presidential chair since John Quincy Adams. ["That is so." Applause.] Nobody could dispute that. Horace Greeley has about as much power in the press that will work for him,—for he is the father of journalism as it were in this country—as Grant has in his office-holders. And, on the whole, I made up my mind that Horace Greeley was a more available man, and a better man, perhaps—no, I will not say better, for I have the highest respect for a number of other gentlemen, and Mr. Trumbull in particular, who, as I said, would have been my choice—certainly the proper man to be selected, and a more competent man I do not believe we have got, unless it be Mr. Sumner or Mr. Trumbull. I do not believe they are any more competent, but they have not so many isms in little matters that people complain of. Horace Greeley has had a few of his peculiarities, but they are his own private ones, and have nothing to do with his political beliefs or his political works. It is said he is a man who has changed here and there. I should like to see a man stand up and say how he has changed in political principles in the last forty years. I certainly do not know.

Pardon me, gentlemen, for occupying your time, but it was very gratifying to see this meeting, and, like the old Prophet, the fire burned in my bones, and I could not forbear.

REMARKS OF HON. LEONARD SWETT.

Hon. Leonard Swett. Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, and fellow-citizens: I did not come here, this evening, with the expectation or intention of making a speech. I came here because I have been connected, more or less, with the movement which has resulted in the present condition of things,—somewhat connected with it, and I feel it a duty and a pleasure to come here for the purpose of joining with those gentlemen who feel like co-operating with it in reference to the coming Convention at Springfield. I suppose this is a meeting really for the purpose of selecting the delegates and making the business preparations for the campaign; but I desire to say that, in commencing this campaign, the great question for us is to consolidate and unite with all the elements of the opposition to the present Administration, and I certainly can see nothing in the effort to unite all these elements of opposition which needs apology for anybody. I have no objections to voting with a Democrat or with anybody else; I don't care who; for the great question for every man to determine for himself is whether he is on the right side, and not who is with him.

I connected myself with the Republican party at its very earliest formation. Up to this present moment of speaking I have never voted any other than a Republican ticket since that party was in existence. During the war I was in favor of its vigorous prosecution, and of doing any and everything which was reasonable, or, perhaps, possible, to put down the rebellion and restore the country in its territorial completeness. [Applause.] I felt that I approved of all the measures which were adopted by the Republican party for the prosecution of the war. Some of them, as they were first presented, were debatable in expediency; but the measures which were adopted by the party were, as it seemed to me then, and as it seems to me now, right; but when the war closed, I must confess that I failed to see in the Republican party that generous kindness and forbearing deportment toward the people of the South, who had been crushed in this war, that I had hoped to see. I was in favor of dealing blows in all ways in which blows can be dealt, so long as the Southern people occupied positions of hostility to the Government; but when they were flat on their backs and prostrate, I was in favor of stopping those blows and trying to help them up. [Applause.] Our object in conquering the Southern people was not to reduce them to slavery, but simply to restore the integrity of the United States. [Applause.] We fought them not to subdue them, but to make them a part of us, and allow them forever to share with us the blessings of this Government. [Applause.] We carried on the war in order that we might have united States; and whenever we prosecuted the war after it was completed and allowed a course of procedure which would permanently cripple a portion of our common country, we were pursuing a course as far from substantial prosperity as if I should take a knife and hack a part of my body in order to promote my health. Therefore, as I have said, while I was in favor of the prosecution of the war in order that we might have a united country, when the war closed I was in favor of extending generous and liberal treatment to the Southern people, in order that they might be encouraged to become, in name and in fact, a portion of this united country. [Cheers.] I say, further, that I believe it was right in the Government to give to the slave who had been freed by the war the ballot; not right in the abstract, because it would have been better to have given it by degrees; but, under the circumstances of the case, it was, perhaps, a necessity, and, whether right or wrong, it was done as I believe through good motives, and I have never felt like going back on that step. But I do say that when the negro was enfranchised it was wrong to attach political disabilities to the white man [applause]. I do say that taking away political privileges from the white man and giving them to the slave, (thus really subverting the whole society in the South, and placing political power in the control of the negro to the disqualification of the white man) was a species of punishment which did not grow legitimately out of this war. If it was expedient and right at the close of the war, to have taken any given number of leading rebels, and have hung them as a penalty for treason, I never would have complained; but to attach political disability to the masses of the people, and thus make general political slavery to the common masses the result of the war, I believed, then to be wrong, and I believe yet to be wrong. [Applause.] Now, the Republican party not only did that, but never let up one inch until this Liberal Republican party was formed. As soon as this Liberal Republican party was formed, and had held its Convention at Cincinnati, and was putting itself in an attitude of attack to the Administration because of its ungenerous treatment to the South then, for the first time, we got an amnesty law passed. [Applause.] and if the fruits of the Liberal Republican party within ninety days of its formation have been to make liberty universal in this country, think it will do no hurt to run it for the next ninety days. [Applause and laughter.]

The history of all parties is a history of formation and growth and party and vigor. There has never any party formed in these United States, but what, in its youth and pride it has been full of strength and purpose for the good of the common people. There has never been any party in this country but when it has got old, has had the decrepitude, and the bad habits and the corruptions of its preceding old party, whatever its name was; and as they have become old and corrupt the people have formed new ones, and have displaced the old ones. The Republican party has had a history in its day unrivalled in splendor, and unrivalled it has been in the purity of its principles; but, like all parties, it has grown old, and with its twelve years of power has grown corrupt. An old party never was reformed since the history of parties began. The only way on earth to reform them is to reform them through disaster and defeat. Parties are like individuals; they may be reformed through tribulation and anguish, but never through flood of prosperity. Therefore, we have to take this Republican party and reform it by taking away power from it. If we were to ensure its power and give it a lease of power from now until doomsday, that would not reform it. It has acquired its corruptions out of the condition of things growing from the war, and the only way it can be purified is by being brought down through tribulation and disaster. [Applause.]

Now, as I understand the Liberal Republican party, it proposes to unite with any body in this country—within the limits of the United States—[applause] who proposes to remove the present rulers and the present Administration and place in its stead a new organization. I suppose, in the course of time, this new organization, as it possesses the Government, will retrace and follow the steps of other parties, and, in its turn, need removal; and I have no doubt that, when the time comes, the people will rise and will do it.

Now, the nomination made at Cincinnati was made by the Liberal Republican party. They represented really but a small portion of the voters of the opposition to the regular Republican party. The first serious and sensible question to be asked was whether the nominee and platform of that party was really going to be accepted by the masses of the opposition. The course pursued was, when the Convention adjourned, not to undertake to force the nomination of Mr. Greeley or its acceptance, but to leave the people of this country quietly to think over the subject and to say whether it was the best thing to be done. It is very clear now, as it strikes me, that he is to be the candidate of the opposition against General Grant; that his nomination will be indorsed by the Democratic party at Baltimore, and all elements of the opposition will centre upon him as the man that is thought most available and proper to run in opposition. [Cheers.]

We, as I understand, are assembled here to-night for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent this county at Springfield. I sincerely hope, as one of the important things of this campaign, that these delegates, conferring with those from various sections of the State, will give us, for this new young party to be formed, the best ability that we have in the State, irrespective of old organizations. If I am in favor of having a new organization, I am willing to form it squarely and fairly. [Applause.] I am willing to say that the statute of limitations has passed on all that is past and that we start out anew. [Applause.] And when the ticket is to be formed for this State I am not in favor of asking so much as how many offices a man has held or whether he was a Democrat or a Republican, but simply whether he is an able and a good and an honest man. [Applause.] If he is such an able, honest and upright man, I am in favor of taking him irrespective of his past antecedents.

Gentlemen, I did not intend to say anything, as I said, when I came to this meeting. I am obliged to you for your attention, and I will withdraw for the purpose of business or such other remarks as other gentlemen may see proper to make. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF JOHN WARR.

The Chairman. I will now call upon a man from the Rolling Mills, John Warr, a working man, who can make a better speech than Grant or Andy Johnson.

Mr. Warr—Fellow Citizens: I am sure you will think with me, that I can say little that will interest you, after you have listened to the very able gentlemen who spoke before me, still I hope that I may be permitted to make one or two remarks.

They generally say to us, when we speak of Greeley's being a fitter man for the Presidency than General Grant, "What is Greeley going to do? Is not he going to go right into the arms of the rebels? Being elected by them, will not he be a rebel?" You may laugh at it, but there are people who are weak enough to assume that position, simply because certain men have come forward early in this campaign, and said they would support Horace Greeley. I take issue with all persons who are weak enough to make that point, or who try to call that an argument, if it is one, it is of the weakest kind.

There was a certain platform laid down by those wise men who met at Cincinnati, and I defy any Grant man who went to Cincinnati, I do not care whether he had a collar around his neck or not, to show a higher principle of Republicanism in the Philadelphia platform than is written down in the one adopted at Cincinnati. Show me one principle in which we do not excel them in the highest degree. Hence it gives me great pleasure to say that any man, whether he lives north of Mason and Dixon's line or south of it, who can come up and indorse that platform cordially and honestly, and work for it with all his heart and soul, will be welcomed by me. I intend to work for it as long as I have the privilege. I also heartily indorse the remarks which have been made by the previous speakers with regard to the ability of Mr. Greeley. As I remarked an evening or two ago, as far as the ability of the two men is concerned, I suppose there is hardly an intelligent man among us who would insult Mr. Greeley by comparing him with Gen. Grant. I honestly believe, with all due respect to the gentlemen who have sat down, that in selecting Horace Greeley at Cincinnati, they made the very best selection that could possibly have been made. [Applause.] If there is any man in this country who represents the principles which that platform has indorsed, to the highest degree, that man is Horace Greeley. The people will also indorse the idea expressed by our President this evening, that he has made one of the best papers in the world, out of the one he has been editing so ably for the last thirty years. I have read it for a long time, and consequently know something about it. I think it has been one of the finest and best educational papers that we have in the country to-day. I believe it is stated in Lamon's "Life of Abraham Lincoln" that the latter said with regard to Greeley and his paper, that most of his political views were gotten from reading the New York *Tribune*. Horace Greeley made it what it is, the ablest paper in America.

They tell us that Greeley has certain peculiarities. Did you ever know or read of a great man who had not some peculiarities? Is it not peculiarities that make men stand out prominently from all the rest of the world? There are peculiarities consisting in intelligence, integrity, and ability to do something better than any other man. That is the case with Horace Greeley. He has his peculiarities and his eccentricities, but what do they amount to? They have not affected his advocacy of any principle. Is there any gentleman in this room who can place his finger upon any national question which has come before the country, where Horace Greeley has changed or deviated from the path he marked out for himself. I do not think you can.

Has he not the abilities and qualifications which fit a man to be President of the United States? Some of our opponents say that he is gross or uncouth, that he is this or he is that. I suppose, in common phraseology, that there is no style about him. That is what they mean, that he has not sufficient of the tailor make about him, like some of our Senators and fine-looking Congressmen, who create more effect by their appearance than they do by their logic. If any man has the necessary qualifications to be President, I think Horace Greeley has them. Is not he honest and intelligent in the highest degree? Has he not sufficient integrity and ability to understand and comprehend all the wants of this great country from the Atlantic to the Pacific? I do not believe there is any interest in this country that has escaped his notice. Certainly there is not one National question affecting the country at large, but what he has made it his study and is able to answer when he is asked a question. Can General Grant do that? I defy his warmest admirers to trot him out and answer any simple question that you can put to him in a straight-forward, capable manner. Consequently, I think we shall all be very well satisfied with the result that will issue in November, if you all do your duty and work, work, work. That is all we have to do. The Administration has a large patronage, which it will wield unscrupulously. The wires are now being laid. You saw what has been done about the Collectorship, and one of the evening papers, while speaking in a very friendly manner to General Grant, yet gave stabs which go deep. They talk about Civil Service reform and attempt to throw out a sop to the laboring man in the Labor bill. But it is the merest clap trap. Grant is no more earnest in reform than I should be were I to advocate the climate of the moon. It is put forth to get him a little popularity with the workingmen. Then they put Henry Wilson alongside of him, thinking he would be a make-weight, but I tell you he has gone up, so far as the workingmen are concerned. There is as much humbug about him as about General Grant. If Henry Wilson is an honest and sincere man, why did not he work to get his Labor bill, to investigate the subject of labor, passed? a subject which, as Governor Palmer tells us in his Decatur speech, is bound to come before the people and will have to be acted on by some party. I know of no party better fitted for it than this one, which we call the Reform party. This bill was killed, and that too by the warmest friends that Grant has around him, and who told him almost to his face that this Civil Service reform was a complete humbug.

REMARKS OF JOHN WENTWORTH.

Mr. Wentworth—My fellow citizens: At this early day of the campaign it can hardly be expected that one will enter into this so-called business of speech making. It is better that the programme be laid out, and all your arrangements made, and then we will have something to present to the people which we propose to advocate.

Some years ago a President of the United States did the unheard of thing of receiving a present. When I was Mayor of this city, I discharged a policeman for doing that very same thing. [Laughter and applause.] When I was connected at one time with another institution, and one of the employes thereof received a present from his subordinates, I used my influence to discharge him, and he was discharged. I made up my mind then, that while General Grant was a good soldier, he did not understand American politics, and did not appreciate the dignity of being George Washington's successor. [Applause.] I thought he had gotten into a boat he could not sail. Again, two years ago corruption became so rank in this city that the people, without distinction of party, met and formed a citizens' ticket. There was what was known as the Hesing and Salomon ring. There was almost a strict party line drawn between the tax-payers and the tax-eaters of this city. If I remember right, General Salomon was beaten by some ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand majority; and, singular as it may appear, my friend, Charles L. Wilson, of the Chicago *Journal*, was the Secretary of the meeting that got up this bolt, and he signed an address to the people of Cook County with reference to corruption. If the Chicago *Journal* will to-day read that address, signed by Thomas Hoyne, as President, and Charles L. Wilson as Secretary, they will find it to be as good a platform as I want to go before the American people upon.

That was two years ago. Now, General Grant comes in, after we had beaten that dynasty by an overwhelming majority, and takes that man Salomon, to rebuke the free people of Cook County, and makes him Governor of a Territory. [Applause.] If there is any position in the world which is important, it is that of the head of a Territorial Government, where all the institutions of the country are to be moulded. There go the emigrants from all the countries of the world. There are Indians to be dealt with, and Indian Treaties to be made. But, as a representative of the foreign element of this country, General Grant put at the head of Washington Territory General Salomon, after he had been kicked out of this city by an overwhelming majority. [Applause.]

Now comes the sequel. How dare Grant keep that man in as Governor? Is he Governor now? Who knows? Has he been permitted to resign?

Allow me to say to you that there is one dangerous point, and that is a want of concentration of our forces. There are men enough in this country to beat General Grant if they can consolidate their forces, and I am happy to learn that the last Convention that met, a small and respectable Convention, a mutual admiration society, met in New York, and even there Greeley had a majority. [Applause.] I do not care what party it is, our candidate will have a majority of them too. Still there will be men who hang out, but where are they to go. There will be but two candidates in the field, and one will be Grant and the other will be Greeley. ["That is it."] In Indiana they have had their Convention, and they have nominated a Democratic State ticket. They gave us the National, and we gave them the State-ticket, and you start and travel all over Indiana to-day, and you will find that there is no such thing as Republicanism and no such thing as Democracy. It is Greeley *versus* Grant and Grant *versus* Greeley. [Applause.] Go into Pennsylvania, and there you see the same magnanimity. The friends of Greeley gave the Democrat's Buckalew and an entire State ticket, and there you find every friend of Greeley, Democrat or Republican, going together, and by-gones are by-gones, and universal amnesty prevails. Have you no heart? So in New York State. Our friends there will give the Democrats their full State ticket, and Horace Greeley and the Governor they nominate will get the vote of that State in a very few months. It is useless for us to go into this fight unless we go into it with that feeling, and as for myself, I am prepared to say that if my Democratic friends want the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of this State, and they will support Greeley and Brown, I will work harder for their man than they can do for ours. [Applause.] When I see General Grant getting into bed with General Longstreet, and I see the great guerilla Mosby come out and indorse him, it is useless to talk to us Republicans about our associating with Democrats. [Laughter and applause.] I tell you if a man is honest, he is good enough for me to work for. General Grant has said, "Let us have peace;" but the Apostle said, "First pure, then peaceful."

THE DELEGATES.

The Committee then returned, and reported the following list of delegates:

Lyman Trumbull,	C. Aug Haviland,
Jesse O. Norton,	Emil Dietsch,
L. B. Otis,	Geo. W. Smith,
Sidney Thomas,	W. K. Sullivan,
Leonard Swett,	J. W. Waughop,
Horace White,	Dr. J. H. Jordan,
W. Woodard,	N. K. Fairbank,
A. F. Stevenson,	Geo. N. Newcomb,
R. E. Hoyt,	Otto Peltzer,
John Warr,	Robert Clark,
John Wentworth,	A. B. Reynolds,
C. Herzog,	C. T. Hotchkiss,
F. Lackner,	David S. Hammond,
C. N. Holden,	Bartholomew Russell,
L. J. Kadish,	A. Silversparre,
Wm. McKindley,	Chas. J. Lundell,
E. N. Tucker,	Theo. F. Brown,
R. W. Smith,	Herman Leib,
H. H. Anderson,	F. F. Hilder,
J. N. Philips,	H. L. Phelps,
F. R. Otis,	Samuel Skemp,
Chas. Haussner,	Dr. S. C. Blake,
J. W. Kreamer,	Wm. J. Campbell,
Henry Lincoln,	Thomas Wilce,
E. Fenelon Cook,	R. N. Day,
C. W. Herr,	W. W. Roberts,
Nelson Monroe,	C. C. P. Holden,
William Bross,	

The list was confirmed, and then the Convention adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Cook County Democratic Convention, called to elect Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Springfield next Wednesday, met on Saturday afternoon, in the Council Chamber, and was called to order by St. Clair Sutherland, Esq., who suggested that C. H. Harrison be made temporary Chairman, and he was elected, and, taking the Chair, addressed the meeting. Subsequently he was elected permanent Chairman of the Convention, and J. J. Crowley, Secretary.

After remarks by Messrs. Geo. Meech and Obediah Jackson, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. Obediah Jackson, Daniel Cameron, Theodore Schintz, N. B. Boyden, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., T. A. Moran, John Comiskey, I. N. Stiles, and J. C. Richburg.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

After a short absence, the Committee returned into the Convention and reported the following:

Resolved, That this Convention is in favor of indorsing the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention, and the principles on which they stand, as enunciated in the platform of said Convention, and the letters of acceptance of said nominees [applause]; and that we are willing to unite with any persons or parties in good faith, without regard to past affiliations, for the purpose of securing the triumph of said principles and nominees; and to that end we instruct our delegates to the Springfield Convention to use their best efforts to form a union with the Liberal Republican party, and to unite with said party in the election of a State ticket. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Democratic party is now, and always has been, opposed to that class of restrictive legislation known as sumptuary laws; and that many of the provisions of the recent Liquor law (so called) passed by the last Legislature, are unconstitutional, oppressive, and should be repealed.

Before the question was put on the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Michael Keeley offered the following as an amendment to the last resolution:

WHEREAS, The personal liberty of the citizen has been, and is now one of the fundamental and cherished principles of the Democratic party; and

WHEREAS, The passage of sumptuary and proscriptive laws are the baneful results of fanatical interference with a time-honored principle; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the enactment and enforcement of arbitrary and proscriptive laws, which restrict the constitutional rights and liberties of the people, is revolutionary and destructive, and we pledge our best efforts to secure the speedy repeal of such laws by all legal and proper means.

Resolved, further, That our delegates to the Springfield Convention be instructed to embody in the platform of the State Convention an unequivocal declaration of these principles. [Applause.]

Considerable wrangling followed, and in order to secure peace and harmony, the report of the Committee and Mr. Keeley's substitute were both adopted.

THE DELEGATES.

The Committee on Nomination of Delegates, appointed during the early deliberations of the Convention, reported the following names, and they were duly elected:

Hon. Dan. Cameron,	W. J. Plows,
M. W. Fuller,	F. A. Hoffman,
S. W. Fuller,	J. M. Smith,
W. F. Coolbaugh,	F. H. Staalen,
C. H. McCormick,	Obediah Jackson,
Theo Schintz,	E. Kehoe,
Frank Silverman,	Paul Huerter,
T. E. Courtney,	Thos. Shirley,
George S. Kimberley,	A. E. Corwell,
John Garrick,	Joseph Kreuser,
Charles Kern,	E. Edwards,
W. H. Skelly,	J. B. Vaughan,
Charles Demiche,	John Mason,
Patrick Rafferty,	Thomas Carney,
N. S. Boyden,	F. Hess,
Moses J. Wentworth,	P. McHugh,
W. S. Barnard,	George Gates,
J. C. Habn,	M. Evans,
St. C. Sutherland,	E. Jennison,
Jas. Horton,	G. W. Hoatley,
P. S. Connolly,	G. Hilton,
P. J. Hickey,	M. Kehoe,
J. H. Hildreth,	Y. C. Webber,
B. S. Caulfield,	John Comiskey,
W. J. Onahan,	W. B. Snowhook,
J. C. Richberg,	A. C. Storey,
A. Van Buren,	N. R. Graham,
C. H. Harrison,	I. N. Stiles,
D. C. Eddy,	J. Nagle,
C. Caselman,	M. Mark,
A. Nicholson,	W. Strunck.
J. Ennis,	

The Convention then adjourned.

OUR MINING INTERESTS.

Organization of the Chicago Mining Company—Officers Elected—List of Stockholders—Plan of Operations.

It will be remembered that, a year or two ago, several meetings were held by our prominent citizens with a view of establishing gold and silver smelting works in this city. These meetings developed the fact that parties had already made arrangements to establish such works, and the matter, so far as it appealed to our capitalists for support, was dropped. The opening of the Pacific Railway by which, and connecting lines, large quantities of ore from Colorado, Utah, and other mining Territories were passing through Chicago for reduction at Newark, New Jersey; our cheap coal, and our active market for lead, copper, and the other metals, combined with the more precious ores, all seemed to assure success to smelting establishments in this city. These views so often discussed in our columns soon after the opening of the Pacific Railway are now proved to be correct by the successful operation of four gold and silver smelting and separating works in Chicago. The Swansea secret of treating the ores has been obtained from Balbeck, and for months past the managers of one of those works have been shipping thousands of dollars' worth of silver bricks to the Philadelphia mint. There can be no doubt that this business will increase almost indefinitely as our railway connections with the rich mining districts of the Rocky Mountains are extended, and the freights on ores are cheapened by competition as they inevitably will be by the completion of new lines, which our increasing population and the necessities of our commerce will force our capitalists to build. There are many reasons for the opinion that in ten years our smelting and mining interests will assume an importance scarcely second to that of any business in the city.

In this connection, the necessity, at the proper time, that our citizens make a vigorous and successful effort to secure the magnificent gift of Captain Benjamin Richardson, to establish a College of Mining in Chicago, will at once be appreciated. The thing can, and all our citizens should declare that it must be done.

It has appeared to those conversant with the subject, that some organization was greatly needed in Chicago through which miners and prospectors in the mineral districts of Utah and other Territories could dispose of any desirable interest in their property, and also get the means to successfully work it, or to dispose of the whole of it and get the means to prospect for other and, perchance, more valuable mines. Such a company would tend most directly and, it is believed, efficiently, to concentrate mining interests here. For three or four years past the owners of mines would come to Chicago, and, after a few days fruitless effort to form a company among our capitalists to work the property, would leave discouraged, if not disgusted with the utter indifference to their proposals, manifested by our citizens. To remedy all this, a company was formed last week, under the general laws of Illinois, who propose to conduct their affairs on fair and strictly business principles, and to act as a sort of commission house between miners and capitalists. They have appointed as their Superintendent, Mr. Henry Thompson, for many years a merchant and miner in Montana. His business will be to go to the mining districts, and, whenever he finds a promising mine for sale, he will have a careful assay made of the average ores, and if the owner or owners will give the company a bond for a deed, on payment of say five or ten thousand dollars, or any other specified sum, in four or six months, and twenty or thirty tons of ore, Mr. Thompson will have it shipped to this city. Here the company will have it assayed, and the approximate value of the mine can thus be easily determined. With these and all other facts in regard to the mine, the Chicago company will then be ready to offer it to any association of capitalists that may choose to buy it. If sold, well; if not, the mine will revert to those who have bonded it. Of course the "Chicago Mining Company," for that is the name of the organization to which we refer, will derive their profits from the proceeds of the twenty tons of ore, and the difference between the price for which the mine was bonded, and the price at which it is sold. Mr. Thompson, by his long experience as a miner, and the entire confidence which all who know him have in his integrity, will doubtless manage his part of the business with great efficiency and success. The officers of the Company are Ex-Lieutenant Governor Wm. Bross, President; Robert Warren, Vice President; Israel P. Rumsey, Secretary; and Chauncey J. Blair, Treasurer. These officers, with, Mr. Preston, President of the Board of Trade, and Colonel G. V. Vinton, of Montana, are the Directors for the present year. Among the other stockholders we notice the names of Colonel John L. Hancock, Ira Y. Munn, J. H. Fisher, N. K. Fairbanks, Colonel W. K. Swallow, J. F. Armour, C. G. Cooley, J. H. Dwight, and others. It is expected that Mr. Thompson will leave for Utah fully prepared for business on Wednesday, and if the plans of the Company are realized it will prove a very great assistance to the miners, and add largely to the business and prosperity of the city.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

Arrangements for the Funeral of the Insurance Patrolmen Killed at the Water Street Fire.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the funeral of the two unfortunate members of the Insurance Patrol who perished in the South Water street fire, on Saturday morning, was held yesterday afternoon, in the office of the Board of Underwriters, on Franklin street. General Drew presided.

Captain Ben. Bulwinkle announced that the relatives of John Patterson had requested to have his remains sent on to Manitowoc, and that Donnelly's brother had arrived from Philadelphia to accompany his brother's remains to that city.

In order that no error should be made, the question of the religious denominations of the two men was discussed. It was understood that Patterson was a Protestant, and Donnelly a Catholic, and that the funeral services of that Church could only be carried on at the church, and it would therefore be impossible to have the services performed at the engine house.

To compromise the matter, it was determined that a minister should be asked to conduct general services at the engine house, and let the full services be performed when the bodies arrived at their respective destinations at Manitowoc and Philadelphia.

On motion of Mr. Teall it was determined to hold the services this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the engine house.

With regard to the removal of the bodies from the patrol engine house to the depot and steam boat dock, it was determined to remove Donnelly's body to the depot at the close of the services, and afterward convey that of Patterson to the steamer.

Fire Marshal Williams suggested sending an escort with the remains.

The Chair said that, as Donnelly's brother had come from Philadelphia, there would be no necessity for such an arrangement.

Mr. Monagle moved to have some music on the occasion, and was appointed a Committee of one to procure a band.

General Drew was appointed a Committee to make some arrangement with a clergyman.

The details of the affair was left to the Captain and the Benevolent Association.

The meeting then adjourned.

Traders' Insurance Company.

The Traders' Insurance Company was organized to meet the necessity existing for a responsible home company, with a paid-up capital of $500,000, duly invested, officered by men whose names alone are guarantee of honesty, and having responsible stockholders, the company has already filled up an immense gap in the insurance business. It continues to write large numbers of policies, and is destined to become the most popular of home companies.

ANOTHER COLLAPSE.

Bursting Up of Mr. Harding's "Wheat Corner"—History of His Speculations—The Spirits Consulted—They Predict the Success of the Scheme—Mr. Harding's Confederates Desert Him, but His Father Comes to the Rescue and "Sees Him Through"—The Result of "Corners" in Grain.

The corner in oats which collapsed last Tuesday, with its accompanying excitements of blockaded railroads, and its choked-up storehouses have engrossed so much of the public attention that the equally gigantic corner in wheat has almost escaped notice. The "wheat corner" was begun previous to that in oats, and bade fair to be carried to a more successful conclusion. Early in the spring the price of wheat gradually advanced from the neighborhood of $1.20 per bushel, under the increasing certainty that the greater portion of the surplus of the crop of last year had already gone forward, and that Great Britain would require large amounts yet to make up her deficiency before the next harvest. The prices advanced to about $1.25, under what may be called "a healthy stimulus." Then a combination was effected to take advantage of the situation, and force up prices to an unnatural pitch. The combination consisted of Mr. Harding, of the firm of Harding & McCoy, lawyers; William Murray, a well-known operator on 'Change, and two or three others, who took less risks. So far as known this was Mr. Harding's first venture in grain speculation, and he entered into it with all the ardor and rashness that usually characterize the first essays of men who enter upon the charmed arena of speculation. When others were cautious he was bold, and even after it had become certain that his associates were afraid to proceed further, and commenced to sell out, forcing him to assume the whole responsibility, instead of only a portion of it, as was at first the case, he pursued the scheme more defiantly than ever, and seemed determined to force prices up to $1.75 or $2.00 per bushel.

It is understood that the price originally fixed upon by the combination was $1.70 to $1.75, and one of the most interesting features in the affair is, that it is understood that the spirits were consulted constantly in the earlier days of this "corner," and gave their assurance, that, if that point were not exceeded the corner could be carried successfully through with immense profit to all. The projectors would seem to have had full confidence in their predictions, and even named in advance days on which certain prices would be reached. It seems, however, that the spirits, if spirits there were in the matter, did not see to the end of it, or, if they did, they acted the part of the witches in Macbeth, that

"Spoke the word of promise to the ear,
And broke it to the hope."

Matters went on swimmingly until about a month ago, when the price was $1.50 per bushel. It then rose spasmodically during a few days to $1.64, when some of the other parties became alarmed, and sold out as previously indicated. The market now became very irregular, swaying up and down as much as five and ten cents per bushel per day, as people alternately gathered and lost confidence in the success of the manoeuvre. Mr. Harding, however, kept on buying, until he had at last obtained control of about 800,000 bushels of wheat of the speculative grade known as "No. 2 spring," which included about all there was in the city. He had also bought options for the delivery of several hundred thousand bushels more to himself, the exact amount not being at present known.

The most singular part of the matter is, that though Milwaukee steadily averaged about five cents per bushel below Chicago, yet, by some mysterious dispensation of Providence, or by coalition with certain railroad officials, nearly all the wheat coming forward from the country was taken to Milwaukee, and very little of it came to Chicago. This was one element that promised success to the scheme, as Mr. Harding had much less wheat to take care of than if Providence had not thus interposed in his behalf. Of course, to sell this wheat for shipment was out of the question, when Eastern parties could buy it so much less in Milwaukee, and the stock of wheat here gradually accumulated in the hands of the man who was running the corner.

It is probable that the corner would not have collapsed so soon, and might even have been carried through without loss, if not with some gain to its projectors, had it not been for the accompanying corner in oats. The speculators of the Northwest might have suffered the existence of one corner, where two were found to be too much. A bitter cry was raised some weeks ago against the situation, and the parties who were the cause of it. It was represented that the business of the railroads was practically stopped by the refusal of the warehousemen in the city to take any more grain, they alleging that they could not take any more because the warehouses were already full, and they saw no prospect of anything being shipped out except corn. Both wheat and oats were too high to give anything but a loss on the operation of shipment. Then the Board of Trade decided to extend the warehouse facilities of the city, as was stated in THE TRIBUNE in the history of the corner in oats.

On Tuesday the firm of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co. suspended, in consequence of the refusal of moneyed men to extend them further aid in their scheme. An hour or two afterwards it became known that Mr. Harding was similarly affected, and then the price of wheat fell rapidly. The next day Mr. Harding sold out a portion of his wheat, and, on Friday, the last bushel was disposed of at a considerable sacrifice. The price on Friday fell to $1.30, being a total decline of about 35c from the highest point.

He entered upon the speculation with about half a million dollars in money. At the end of the first month he had gained about $100,000, and might then have retired safely if he had been disposed to do so. One month after that he had lost that $100,000, and $150,000 in addition. He found himself embarrassed to raise the money wherewith to pay off his indebtedness. It is understood that his father, General Harding, who resides in the western part of this State, came to his rescue on Friday, and paid off his liabilities, thus enabling him to retire from the contest with a clear record, in a pecuniary sense, however objectionable his course might have been viewed from the higher standpoint of public policy.

The collapse of the corner leaves us with about 1,200,000 bushels of wheat in store in this city on the edge of harvest. The greater portion of it will undoubtedly be left over to come in competition with the new wheat of the present crop. It is not for us to say how far prices may recede from the present point, but it is not improbable that the old wheat that is not moved out before the end of the next month, will have to be sold considerably less than the present price, a consequence of the suicidal policy pursued by active speculators. There is no doubt that Great Britain wanted a great deal more of our surplus of the last crop than she took from us, as she was represented to be some 18,000 quarters short a few weeks ago. It was understood that several large shipping orders were sent over from Liverpool to New York to be filled, but at limited prices, which could not be accepted in consequence of the high price of wheat in Chicago, although the New York market was still relatively some ten cents per bushel below ours.

We have thus sustained not only a loss on the actual price of the wheat to go forward, which will probably sell for several cents less than it would otherwise have commanded, but a temporary blockade has been placed on the lines of commerce of the Northwest, which will compare in magnitude with that suffered at the time of the Chicago fire, although, of course, somewhat less in importance. If the projectors of the corner had been able to make money out of it for themselves, there might be some apology made for them, on the ground of the natural selfishness of humanity, notwithstanding the loss accruing to others. But the history of these two corners in wheat and oats is only a repitition of a similar circumstance that has been enacted in Chicago several times in past years. A successful corner is indeed a rarity in our history. It is something like a fight in the ring, where the winner generally gets terribly punished. Under such circumstances there is not a ghost of an apology to be left for the permission of a corner in grain. It would not, therefore, be only to the interest of the dealers in grain represented by the Board of Trade, that the Board should adopt some general rule to prevent similar occurrences in future, but also for the interest of parties in the country, and even for the interest of those who attempt to run corners. We have the same right to prevent it that we have to pass laws for the punishment of persons who deliberately attempt to commit suicide.

INFAMOUS POSTERS.

How the Quack Doctors Defile our Walls with Their Disgusting Advertisements—The New Ordinance—The Mayor Determined to See it Enforced.

Some violations of law and common decency are so gross and outrageous that it is about impossible to speak of them without temptations to profanity. Such are the posters with which some half a dozen pestiferous quacks defile almost all the available space on brick and lumber piles, the edges of the sidewalks, old posts, and wherever they can find a chance to advertise their abominable business. A stranger going through our city, and forced to see these posters everywhere, would be quite sure to conclude that the main business of our people was to get cured of infamous diseases. Let "the unfortunate" go to some regular reputable physician, and they will stand some chance to be restored to health, at a reasonable rate; while, if they add to their folly,—we had almost said weakness,—by trusting to the quacks, whose disgusting posters stare them in the face everywhere, they will be about sure to spend all the money they have, and ruin their health forever.

The Common Council deserve the cordial thanks of all our people for passing, on the 30th of May, a stringent ordinance on this subject. We quote it:

"AN ORDINANCE concerning the painting or posting of public notices and advertisements on the streets and upon public and private property in the city of Chicago.

"*Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Chicago:*

"SECTION 1. That no person or persons shall, within the limits of the city of Chicago, post or paint an advertisement upon any private wall, door, gate or fence (without consent in writing first obtained of the owner of such wall, door, gate or fence), or upon any curb stone, flagging, or gutter-stone, side-walks, gateways, telegraph poles, fire plugs, wooden or iron railing, or fence of any public grounds or buildings, of the announcements for sale or barter of any description of drugs, merchandise, or medicine, or of the nature of treatment of any disease, of any public amusement or lottery, or notices of a general public character, without the previous written permission of the Mayor.

"SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every offense, to be collected as other penalties for violation of city ordinances.

"SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and due publication."

Now let the Mayor, the police, and all our city officers, enforce it rigidly. We trust they will at once give these Doctors (!) who pretend to cure nameless diseases, due notice to tear down every poster they have put up to the burning disgrace of the city, or prosecute them to the extent of the law. Make it decidedly unprofitable for these quacks to blanch with shame the cheek of every decent man who walks through our city. We are glad to add that His Honor the Mayor proposes to pay his respects to these gentlemen at an early day.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

The "Elks" and Their Friends Enjoy Themselves.

A social session of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, an association composed almost exclusively of professional men, was held at the Illinois House last evening, commencing at half-past 8 o'clock and ending about midnight. These social sessions are usually held in cities where any considerable number of members may happen to be assembled, and are devoted exclusively to refreshments, music, and short addresses. The following Elks were present last evening: Bros. Sheridan, Jackson, Dunand, Welch, Mack, Boyd, and Mitchell. Among the invited guests were Billy Emerson, Ainsley Scott, Jerry Thompson, S. Q. Stokes, S. S. Babcock, A. W. Holt, Mr. Holdsworth, Mr. Willis, Mr. Skelton, John Lary, Alex. Kidd, William Worrel, James Maguire, George Wambold, "Chub" Campbell, E. Butler, A. Burk, W. Caufflin, Harry Norman, Mr. Blenis, Harry Wambold, and Harry Linden. The exercises of the evening were commenced by the appointment of Brother Jackson, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, Chairman, and Brother Dunand Secretary. The edibles were then disposed of without much ceremony, everybody being anxious to have the intellectual portion of the programme entered upon as speedily as possible. With the introduction of the potables came the music and addresses, the former being furnished in fine style by the orchestra and quartette of Emerson's Minstrel Company. Whoever felt like speaking was at liberty to relieve his mind, and several members of the order and invited guests availed themselves of the opportunity. The remarks were of a fraternal and complimentary nature. When the hour for adjournment arrived, it was the unanimous verdict of the party that a very pleasant evening had passed away, and that another social session at an early day would be extremely agreeable.

Everything.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University, Evanston, will be held at the college building to-morrow forenoon, commencing at 9 o'clock.

—The Scotch Debating Society meets this evening, at the corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, to discuss an important question.

—Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest on the body of a man named John Hanley, at No. 364 West Van Buren street. He died very suddenly on Saturday night from apoplexy.

—The Scandinavian picnic at Haas' Park, yesterday, was attended by a large number of persons, many of whom were Americans. It passed off very pleasantly, the people returning to their homes in soberness and peace.

—Philip Stroop, the man who attempted to commit suicide some days ago, by cutting open his abdomen, died at the County Hospital on Saturday evening. Deceased was a butcher, and had lived on Ewing street. He leaves a family. The Coroner will inquire into the circumstances attending the suicide to-day.

—At 10 o'clock on Saturday night, a police officer observed a number of boys in an alley-way running from Fourteenth street, and went toward them. They ran away at his approach, leaving behind them a carpet-sack filled with wearing apparel, which had evidently been stolen from some house in the vicinity.

—John Deery, the billiard player, will leave for the East in a few days, where he intends to reside permanently. Negotiations are pending between his representatives in New York and those of Maurice Daly, relative to a French carom game of 500 points for $500. It is thought that the match will be made in less than a week.

—Michael Morrissey, engineer of the steam tug Magnolia, which arrived at LaSalle from Chicago on Saturday evening, was drowned during the same evening while bathing in the steamboat basin. It is said that he was intoxicated when he went into the water. The body was recovered. Deceased was about 30 years of age. He leaves a wife and two children in this city.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 9 a. m., 72 degrees; 9:30 a. m., 73; 10 a. m., 75; 10:30 a. m., 75; 11 a. m., 76; 11:30 a. m., 77; 12 m., 78; 12:30 p. m., 78; 1 p. m., 76; 1:30 p. m., 76; 2 p. m., 78; 2:30 p. m., 76; 3 p. m., 76; 3:30 p. m., 76; 4 p. m., 75; 4:30 p. m., 74; 5 p. m., 74; 5:30 p. m., 74; 6 p. m., 72—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 93 degrees in the sun.

—Chloe Annette Davies, aged 12 years, daughter of John P. Davies, No. 858 West Indiana street, is missing from home since last Thursday evening, and her parents and friends fear that she has been abducted. She was last seen by Miss Anna Marsh, of No. 101 Wahpansch avenue, who observed her on a Cottage Grove avenue car. The missing girl is quite bright and intelligent, but confiding and unsuspecting in her nature. She is a blonde, quick and graceful in her walk and manner, and a fluent and correct talker. Her parents will amply reward any one giving information of her whereabouts.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—Beeves—Little activity during the week, in consequence of the extreme heat of the weather. The average quality of cattle has been good, embracing one very fine herd of Illinois, owned by W. T. Patterson. They were sent forward. The run of cattle has been large for the season, 10,574 head having arrived this week, against 9690 last week. Prices ⅛ to ¼c lower than last week, buyers having things their own way. Prices improved slightly to-day, but the attendance was very small, New York buyers giving preference to commission stock. Dealers sold at the best prices they could realize, evincing a determination to get rid of their stock if possible. Buffalo and Chicago-bought cattle scarcely fetched last, and in some instances a loss was enacted. The receipts during the week at 437 car-loads of cattle, 83 sheep; hogs, 231. The comparative value, in accordance with the main ruling of the market this week, is as follows: Premium, this week, $7.25@7.50; last week, $7.75@8.00; extra, this week, $7.00@7.12; last week, $7.25@7.50; first quality, this week, $6.75@6.87; last week, $7.00@7.25; second quality, this week, $5.75@6.15; last week, $6.00@6.75; third quality—this week, $5.25@5.50; last week, $5.00@5.15; inferior quality—this week, $4.50@4.75; last week, $4.50@4.75. Milch cows—But few received and demand limited. Calves were mostly bought for other markets, at prices from 5½c to 7½c. About 1,200 head were received.

Sheep and Lambs—But little business was done at 5@6c for sheep, and 9@11c for lambs. Receipts, 37 car loads.

Hogs—There was no demand for hogs here. 237 car loads were received, and, having been fed, they were sent forward.

An Act of Infamous Vandalism.

One of the great historic trees of the world has just disappeared through an act of vandalism, the motive for which it is utterly impossible to discover. Every student of history will remember the story of the "Noche Trieste" or "Night of Grief" when the Aztecs, infuriated at the discovery of the fell designs of the Spaniards under Hernandes Cortez, the representative filibuster of all time, assailed his force with indescribable fury, cut it to pieces, and almost succeeded in cutting off the few survivors in their escape from the City of Mexico, by tearing up the causeway which led across the shallow waters of the lake to the mainland in the direction of Chapultepec. The Spaniards, hemmed in on all sides, and fighting hand to hand with the energy of desperation, forced their way along the causeway step by step, and by throwing the bodies of the dead into the gaps in the causeway succeeded at last in dragging their artillery over them and reaching the solid land. Cortez wounded, disheartened and exhausted, halted under a great cypress tree near where the Garita de San Cosmo in the walls of the city was subsequently located, and there rallied the remnant of his forces for the retreat toward Tlaxcala where he found the allies who subsequently enabled him to reduce the City to capitulation. This tree was always held in great reverence by the Mexicans, both by Spanish and Indian descent, and a church was erected by it in commemoration of the event which occured there. The "Tree of Cortez" stood green and flourishing though large sections of its gigantic trunk were decayed, until last month, when some vandal filled the cavities with rags saturated in coal oil, set them on fire in the night, and at dawn, only a heap of smoking coals marked the spot where this great historic landmark had stood. Private letters received from the City of Mexico, say that the greatest indignation was awakened there by this dastardly outrage and the Government and the Historic Society, had offered rewards for the discovery of the perpetrator of it.

"Punch" and the Church.

The Bishop of Manchester lately made a speech, in which he was represented to have charged the cartoons of *Punch* with an impure tendency. The subject having been taken up by the editor of *Punch*, the Bishop has written a letter to that journal, in which he says:

"What I mean to say, and what I believe I did say, was this: 'The light literature on our drawing-room tables, the engravings in our illustrated papers, even the cartoons of *Punch*, indicate that the tone of fashionable society, if not actually impure, is perilously close to the border land of impurity.' Nobody who knows the way in which your artists 'hold the mirror up to nature,' and illustrate the foibles of the age, would charge them with ministering to impurity; indeed, I have often admired the skill or the right feeling with which they have touched on delicate ground; but I was thinking of the general tone of that fast, fashionable life which those pictures illustrate, and whose follies they often so admirably expose. I deeply regret that I should have been misreported."

International Nuptials.

It would appear by the frequent marriages of foreign ministers' children with the subjects of Queen Victoria that "bringing the young people together" has a wonderful effect in knocking down international prejudices. Lord Pembroke married the daughter of the Russian Ambassador of his day Korwzow, and by her was father of the English War Minister during the Crimean war, Sydney Herbert. Baron Van de Weyer, for a third of a century Belgian Minister in London, married our countrywoman Miss Bates, and their sons and daughters have married English men and women. Then Miss Motley captivated Mr. Sheridan, and, not to mention many other instances, a remarkable one is just announced that of a Mr. Warner-Heriot to the daughter of the Turkish Ambassador in London, M. Musurus. The Mesde-Moijellu Musurus, who are admirable musicians, have long been very popular members of London society. Their father has represented Turkey there for more than a quarter of a century.

Fatal Runaway Accident.

LEBANON, Ohio, June 23.—Mr. McClintock, one of the publishers of the *Western Star*, was riding out on Saturday evening, accompanied by his wife and little sister-in-law, a child 10 years old, both daughters of the late Jacob Egbert, of this city. Wishing to adjust something about the harness, he got out of his buggy, when the horse took fright and ran away. The lady jumped out, and endeavored to help the girl out also, but the child became entangled in the lines, and was thrown to the ground and dragged some distance. When found, she was bruised and mangled to such an extent that she died in twenty minutes.

THE ARBITRATION.

How the Question of Indirect Claims was Finally Disposed Of.

Important Questions Still to be Considered by the Arbitrators.

Review of Secretary Fish's Masterly Diplomacy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ARBITRATION.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—All the members of the Administration now in town affect to be elated over the new turn which the treaty complications have taken, and there seems to be no doubt this time that the controversy arising out of the Alabama Claims will be speedily and amicably closed. Indeed, it may be said that all controversy has ceased already by the decision of the Board of Arbitrators that the indirect damages claimed by the United States in connection with the Alabama Claims were not within the scope of the treaty, and could not therefore be entertained by them. Inquiry has been made during the past two days of competent official authority as to how the subject came before the Board, inasmuch as the British Government says it has not assented to the amended supplemental article, and therefore could not bring the subject officially before the Board any more than the United States Government could. The answer was that the Arbitrators had technical jurisdiction of the matter; that the cases of the two Governments have been submitted practically to the Board, and that the American case indicated a determination to make claims for indirect damages. The English case—in the same way—was submitted but without any proofs, as was the case with the United States. The Board having been notified by the English Government that an adjournment would be desirable, in order that additional negotiations might be carried on with the United States on the subject of indirect damages, the members at once went into a discussion of the question of adjournment, when, in the course of the deliberation, the subject of the consequential damages came up, and finally the members of the Tribunal decided that the claim could not be considered, and thus the matter rests. Both Governments are relieved from further anxiety upon the subject, and the arbitration will now proceed. Perhaps the English agents may ask for a brief recess, which will not be opposed, although the counsel of the United States are ready to proceed. Early in the sessions, the question, as to whether the Board will hear real arguments, or whether it will require them to be printed, will be decided. It is not expected that the deliberations of the Arbitrators will close in less than a year. Among the important questions to decide is as to the liability of the English Government for vessels other than the Alabama and Shenandoah. The English are sensitive on this point, and Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister here, recently said that it was beyond reason for the United States to hold the English Government responsible for the Florida and other English vessels; but as nine-tenths of the claims under dispute are in consequence of the depredations of the Alabama and Shenandoah the subject is not of a serious significance. The Board will also have to decide as to how the claims shall be paid; whether a sum in gross shall be allowed the United States by the English Government, or whether certain rules and principles shall be laid down as a basis of settlement of the claims, without regard to the amount, and that claims presented with such conditions shall be paid by England after passing a Board of Audit, to be selected by the two Governments. If a sum in gross is allowed the United States, that Government will assume all the claims and pay them to the individual claimants. The responsibility for all the trouble and public anxiety which have arisen out of the silly consequential damages theory is charged as due to the desire of Secretary Fish and Bancroft Davis to make a great show and bluster, and frighten the English Government. The result is apparent. The consequential damages were presented and urged. They were demanded. The Secretary said in effect that the claims should not be withdrawn; that they must go before the Arbitrators, and on this the United States Government would be firm. This the English Government would not listen to, and took a firm stand. Then the Administration gave England to understand that we did not desire any money in settlement, but that we wanted the principle settled by the Arbitrators, so that it would never arise again. Still the English refused and dictated an additional article to the effect that no claims for consequential damages would be made. The Secretary swallowed this, but the President, to escape the responsibility, on a matter for which he was responsible sent it to the Senate. The Administration Senate consented to the additional article, but amended it so as to make the article a principle to be observed in cases arising in the future. The English Government refused to accept this. The Arbitrators have decided that the claims have no business to be presented under the Treaty, and the Administration is put where it was, with the exception that it is humiliated by the consciousness that it attempted to accomplish wonders, and signally failed.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 23.—The correspondence between the American and English Governments relative to the Treaty of Washington is telegraphed to-night from Washington. It covers a great amount of matter previously published, commencing with voluminous letters and telegrams from Schenck to Fish in February, and continuing to the present time. After a great number of telegrams between Schenck and Fish, covering a long and frequent correspondence between Schenck and Granville, principally in relation to the phraseology of the supplemental article passed by the Senate, Secretary Fish, on the 2d of June, telegraphed Schenck that although by a liberal construction of the article, cases of bad faith or wilful misconduct may be held to be within its scope, it is inconceivable that such cases can ever be subject of diplomatic correspondence with a view to pecuniary compensation between the two powers, such as those now concerned. Fish confidentially telegraphed Schenck the same day that if the arguments of both sides are put in at Geneva on the 15th, and England moves to adjourn our Government will concur. On the 3d of June Schenck telegraphed that Granville desired an adjournment of the Arbitrators without having the arguments presented on the 15th, but Fish immediately telegraphed back that this Government dissented from such movement, and referred to the Treaty requirement that such arguments must be presented on the 15th of June. If the adjournment is contemplated by Great Britain with the idea of future negotiations, it should be understood that this Government cannot negotiate on a proposition involving the idea that it may be guilty of a breach of national faith or wilful violation of its international duties, or that it regards such acts on the part of another power the subject of compensation by payment in money.

Mr. Schenck, on the 5th inst., telegraphed that Parliament was suspicious of the wording of the Treaty, and suggested certain alterations and additions to the Senate propositions, but Mr. Fish telegraphed that our Government did not deal with the Opposition members of Parliament, but only with the British Government, and would not agree to any alterations. He says: "If the British Government adopts unworthy suspicions as reasons for modifying the proposed Senate article, or suggests that our Government will not in good faith act upon the agreement contained therein, all further negotiations must cease at once." He then tells Mr. Schenck that this Government regards the new rule contained in the proposed article as the consideration, and will accept it as a final settlement of the three classes of indirect claims put forth in our case, to which England had objected. He says further that any change, however immaterial, would involve discussion in the Senate, but as framed by the Senate could be ratified in a few minutes if agreed to by England. He said our Government had made large concessions for the sake of maintaining important principles in the treaty. It can make no more.

Schenck telegraphed, June 6th, that the British Government did not share the suspicions of Parliament and others. Granville sent three notes to Schenck on the 6th, proposing further alterations and modifications of the Senate article, to which Schenck responded by quoting the telegram of Fish of the day previous.

On the 8th of June Granville announced that an adjournment of the meeting of Arbitrators from the 15th was absolutely necessary, and proposed that a joint application for adjournment for eight months be made. If this was concurred in then the British Government would deliver to the Arbitrators, on the 15th, the summary of their argument, accompanied by a declaration which he enclosed to Schenck for the information of the United States. The declaration states that the argument is only delivered conditionally on adjournment, and gives notice that it is the intention of the British Government to cancel the appointment of the British Arbitrator, and withdraw from arbitration at the close of the term fixed for adjournment, unless the difference which has arisen between the two Governments as to the claims for indirect losses shall have been removed. Mr. Fish telegraphed to Schenck, June 9, that Granville's proposition of the 8th could not be accepted by this Government. It was in the power of the Arbitrators themselves to adjourn upon motion of either party, but this Government would not join in the application for adjournment. It would not oppose adjournment out of courtesy to Great Britain, but this Government neither directly or indirectly would be party to an adjournment whereby Great Britain could submit her argument to the Tribunal, conditionally or under any protest or reservation, the obligations of the Treaty being reciprocal. If the British Government desired to withdraw or cancel the appointment to their Arbitrator, they must do so without asking the consent of this Government. It will be the duty of the American agent and counsel to repel very decidedly, and in terms which self-respect will make necessary such withdrawal, and this would terminate instantly all further negotiations on the part of this Government. Schenck was instructed to send copies of all telegrams from Fish and of the correspondence with Granville to Davis at Geneva, and to keep him fully advised of all further proceedings. In response to the above, which was furnished Granville by Schenck, the British Cabinet responded that that they only desired time to perfect an agreement at which both parties had nearly arrived. In informing Schenck of the action of the British Cabinet, Granville, on the 11th of June, stated that the British Arbitrator would repair to Geneva, and the British agent be instructed to present to the Arbitrators a statement that England regretted the necessity of informing the Arbitrators that the difference between Great Britain and the United States had not yet been removed,—but they do not abandon the hope that if further time be given a solution might be found practicable, and, consequently, Great Britain would request adjournment for such time as will enable the Supplemental Convention to be concluded and ratified between the high contracting parties. The British Government, under these circumstances, would not deliver the written argument or take any other steps in the intended arbitration. If the differences continues at the end of the time of adjournment the Tribunal has full power to proceed in the same manner as expressed in the note accompanying the British counter case.

On the 12th Schenck received a long note from Granville indicating that upon a recapitulation of the correspondence and telegrams the British Government believed that the two Governments were substantially agreed upon the probable intention of the Senate, and if there was any difference between them in principles it was reduced to the smallest proportions. The objections entertained and expressed by England to the language of the Senate amendments are founded upon reasons of the greatest importance, though it is possible the Senate did not intend to use the language which the British Government believes the words imply. The American Government states that there are some cases not provided for in the words suggested by England. If the United States will state what are the cases in question, England doubts not but a form of words can be agreed on which would be without the objections applicable to the wording of the Senate's article. England never put forth words as an ultimatum, and England is willing to consider at the proper time other words.

On the 14th Fish telegraphed Schenck: "It is much to be hoped that the British Government will authorize the filing of their argument on the 15th, let the treaty requirements be fulfilled, and thereafter make their motion to adjourn.

This completes the history of the supplemental article to the treaty of Washington, which falls by the recent decision of the tribunal excluding the claims for indirect damages.

GENEVA, June 23.—It is now stated that, when the Board of Arbitration meets again, on Wednesday, the American agent will maintain that the tribunal can adjourn like any other court; that the powers conferred by the provision under which it was constituted enable it to entertain the question of the admissibility of indirect claims, and that if England persists in a refusal to proceed with the Arbitration America will press for judgment by default.

The daughter of Baron d' Itajuba, Brazilian Arbitrator, died to-day.

RUIN AND POISON.

An Unfortunate Woman Commits Suicide.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, June 22.

The staid and quiet habitues of the Russell House were startled by an incident of a sensational character yesterday afternoon. A well dressed young lady had called and registered her name as Mrs. George E. Gardner, and, on stating that her husband would call for her in the evening, she was shown a room.

Scarcely fifteen minutes had elapsed when groans were heard in the room to which the stranger had been assigned. The lady of the house, on examination, found that the newcomer was suffering from the effects of a dose of poison, an empty phial in a bowl on the stand bearing evidence of the suicidal act. Dr. Spearman was called, but his efforts to save the wretched victim proved without avail. While the messenger was summoned for the doctor, the woman divulged the cause of her rash act of self-destruction, but this afterward proved a corroboration of her husband's statement of the circumstances.

The victim was formerly a Miss Josephine Brook, of Genesee, Waukesha County, where her family resides. She was married to a man named Mitchell, who died several years after, leaving her a widow, with a family of two children. One of these, a boy of 11, was placed in a position to support himself, and a younger child was left in charge of her mother. Mrs. Mitchell visited this city some months ago, and obtained employment as a dressmaker, and while so engaged, formed the acquaintance of a young man named George E. Gardner, an operator at Clark Sherman's tin-type rooms, on Broadway. They were married but a few short weeks ago, and their relations as husband and wife were very agreeable, until an acquaintance accosted George upon the street, and informed him that his wife was not what she appeared to be, and that she was then laboring under the disadvantage of an imprudent step. It is also said that he gave the name of a medical gentleman in Waukesha as one cognizant of his wife's condition. As rumor has it, the young man convinced himself of the truth of his friend's disclosure. He then visited his wife at their boarding-place, 317 Wells street, where he exposed his knowledge of her condition, and informed her that the tie was sundered, that they never more would appear as man and wife. Mr. Gardner left the house, and his unfortunate wife, finding that she could not maintain herself, being without means, and in ill health, carried out a well-devised plan of suicide.

The officers were anxious to learn of the whereabouts of Gardiner, but failed to find him. As he had called for and received all due him at Mr. Sherman's, it is presumed that he left the city. The remains of his wife were taken to the Morgue, where they await the arrival of her relatives from Waukesha County.

A Child Falls Fifty Feet, and Escapes Dangerous Injury.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Post, June 18.

An infant child (6 months old) of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kuhnly, residing at No. 26 Park street, had one of the most fearful falls on record, on Monday afternoon, but, strange to say, was not only not killed, but is apparently in a fair way for speedy recovery from the injuries received. No. 26 is in the large tenement block on the north side of Park street, just west of Main, and the family occupy the upper tenement, the fourth story in front, and (owing to a depression in the ground and a high basement) the fifth story in the rear. Mrs. Kuhnly was engaged in hanging out clothes on a line running from a rear window down to the fence, and working on pulleys, and had placed her baby in a low wicker "baby-chair," with a bar fastening in front. This chair she had placed on two ordinary wooden chairs, set about a foot back from the window, and bringing the wicker chair about on a level with the window sill. While hanging out the newly washed clothes she dropped a sheet, which fell to the ground, and fearing lest the children who were playing in the yard below would soil it, she ran down stairs to get it, not thinking in her hurry to move the child farther from the window. While in the yard it flashed across her that she had left the child in a rather dangerous position, and she hurried back with all possible speed. She was too late, for just as she reached the door, the chair, which the child had in some way thrown forward, rested on the edge of the window-sill and was going over. In an agony of fear she sprang forward, shrieking in her terror to the helpless little thing to hold on to the window-sill, but before she could reach the spot the child and chair had fallen from the window full fifty feet to the ground below. The mother's agonized cry, "My baby! my baby!" was heard all over the neighborhood, and some of the occupants of the block hurried to the yard, where the child, still fastened in its chair, lay unconscious, with its head resting against a post. Dr. Mills, who lives a few doors off, was hastily summoned, the child was taken up stairs, remedies were applied, and in half an hour or so it came out of its unconscious state. The only apparent injuries were a large swelling on the left side of the head, and a slight cut on the head. Later in the evening Dr. Jackson was also called, and this morning the child was doing well, recognized its parents, laughed a little when chirruped to, and appeared in a fair way for speedy recovery, the only danger being from possible inflammation of the brain.

The chair doubtless saved the child, striking in some way so as to receive the greater shock of the fall. The neighbors report hearing a crash before the child reached the ground, which was probably caused by the chair striking a wooden balcony projecting out from the third story.

—Chattanooga, Tenn., has raised the $150,000 necessary to secure the location of the Southern Baptist Seminary in that city.

—J. D. Emerson, a native of Wilmington, Mass., who has worked as a laborer for some time in Providence, died at the asylum there on Saturday evening. He was found to be worth $60,000, accumulated by stock dealing.